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FROM WASHINGTON.

Charles Sumner on the Barbarism of Slavery.

The Social Tendencies of the Institution Argued.

Bitter Reply of a South Carolina Senator.

The House on Post-office Business and Public Printing.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 4.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The impression this afternoon, among the Democratic Senators, is that the Mexican Treaty is dead. Before the treaty was rejected the eighth article was stricken out by a large vote. Instructions are being prepared to be forwarded by express to Mr. McLANE, which will direct him to remain at his post and render what assistance he can to American citizens, but to hold out no hope to the Mexican Government for diplomatic relations with us, as it is evident that party policy here will prevent it.

THE PRESIDENT TO BE INDICTED BY ELLWOOD FISHER.

Mr. ELLWOOD FISHER, it is understood, will file his indictment of Mr. BUCHANAN with the Covode Committee to-morrow. A witness from Philadelphia was examined before that Committee to day, but no new facts were elicited. The Committee hope to report next week.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

The Senate have determined to confine their action to appropriation bills, with a view to their adjournment on the 18th inst., if possible. The Republicans having voted on the Tariff and Homestead bills, will agree to the Senate's rejection of them, and leave the responsibility of the defeat of these measures where it properly belongs. This will avoid the necessity for a called session of Congress.

OPINION OF MEMBERS ON MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Mr. SUMNER'S speech to-day was listened to attentively by the Senate and most of the members of the House, who crowded in to hear him. It is pronounced the most ultra violent and offensive speech ever delivered in either branch of Congress. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 4.

It will be recollected that the Pacific Railroad bill was recommitted by the House to the Select Committee on the subject, in order to remove the difficulty growing out of the powers proposed to be bestowed on the grantees, and to render the franchises more secure. This morning, in the Committee, Mr. FENTON offered an amendment, which was unanimously agreed to, providing that the grantees and their associates shall not be or become vested with any grant, right or interest secured by the bill, otherwise than in a corporate character and capacity, to be first acquired by them, or such of them as shall accept the terms and conditions of this act, within the Territorial and State jurisdictions into and through which the contemplated railroad shall be constructed.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 4.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a resolution that the Secretary of State be directed to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence or other papers on file in his Department, in relation to the arrest, on board of an American vessel at Palermo, of Father LANZA, an Italian patriot, by the intervention or agency of HENRY H. BARSTOW, the Consul of the United States at that place. Adopted.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Amer.,) moved to take up the bill to give the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, through the District, to connect with the Virginia roads.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) hoped not. He proceeded to show that the Baltimore and Ohio Road in its rates on coal discriminated against Pennsylvania.

Mr. KENNEDY said he would take occasion to reply to the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania, and would show that his opposition to the bill was based on personal interest.

The motion to take up was lost.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved to take up the bill relative to the Houmas grant. Agreed to.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the second and third sections of the bill compelling claimants to sue in two years or forfeit their lands.

The question was divided, and the second section stricken out, and the third section retained.

The subject was postponed till 11½ o'clock to-morrow.

The Kansas bill was taken up.

SPEECH OF MR. SUMNER.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said; Mr. President—Undertaking now, after a silence of more than four years, to address the Senate on this important subject, I should suppress the emotions natural to such an occasion if I did not declare on the threshold my gratitude, to that Supreme Being through whose benign care I am enabled, after much suffering and many changes, once again to resume my duties here and to speak for the cause which is so near my heart. To the honored Commonwealth, whose representative I am, and also to my immediate associates in this body, with whom I enjoy the fellowship which is found in thinking alike concerning the Republic, I owe thanks which I seize this moment to express for the indulgence shown me throughout the protracted seclusion enjoined by medical skill; and I trust that it will not be thought unbecoming in me to put on record here, as an apology for leaving my seat so long vacant, without making way, by resignation, for a successor, that I acted under the illusion of an invalid, whose hopes for restoration to his natural health constantly triumphed over his disappointments.

When last I entered into this debate, it became my duty to expose the crime against Kansas, and to insist upon the immediate admission of that Territory as a State of this Union, with a Constitution forbidding Slavery. Time has passed; but the question remains. Resuming the discussion precisely where I left it, I am happy to avow that rule of moderation, which, it is said, may venture even to fix the boundaries of wisdom itself. I have no personal griefs to utter; only a barbarous egotism could intrude these into this chamber. I have no personal wrongs to avenge; only a barbarous nature could attempt to wield that vengeance which belongs to the Lord. The years that have intervened, and the tombs that have been opened since I spoke, have their voices too, which I cannot fail to hear. Besides, what am I—what is any man among the living or among the dead compared with the question before us? It is this alone which I shall discuss, and I open the argument with that easy victory which is found in charity. The crime against Kansas stands forth in painful light. Search history, and you cannot find its parallel. The Slave-trade is bad; but even this enormity is petty compared with that elaborate contrivance by which, in a Christian age, and within the limits of a Republic, all forms of constitutional liberty were perverted; by which all the rights of human nature were violated, and the whole country was held trembling on the edge of civil war; while all this large exuberance of wickedness, detestable in itself, becomes tenfold more detestable when its origin is traced to the madness for Slavery. The fatal partition between Freedom and Slavery, known as the Missouri Compromise; the subsequent overthrow of this partition, and the seizure of all by Slavery; the violation of plighted faith; the conspiracy to force Slavery at all hazards into Kansas; successive invasions by which all security there was destroyed, and the electoral franchise itself was trodden down; the sacrilegious seizure of the very polls, and, through pretended forms of law, the imposition of a foreign Legislature upon this Territory; the acts of this Legislature, fortifying the usurpation, and, among other things, establishing the test oaths, calculated to disfranchise actual settlers, friendly to Freedom, and securing the privileges of the citizen to actual strangers friendly to Slavery; the whole crowned by a statute, "the be-all and the end all" of the whole usurpation—through which Slavery was not only recognized on this beautiful soil, but made to bristle with a code of death such as the world has rarely seen; all these I have exposed on a former occasion. And yet the most important part of the argument was at that time left untouched; I mean that which is found in the character of Slavery. This natural sequel, with the permission of the Senate, I propose now to supply. Motive is to crime as soul is to body; and it is only when we comprehend the motive that we can truly comprehend the crime. Here the motive is found in Slavery and the rage for its extension. Therefore, by logical necessity, must Slavery be discussed—not indirectly, timidly and sparingly, but directly, openly and thoroughly. It must be exhibited as it is; alike in its influence and in its animating character, so that not only its outside but its inside may be seen.

This is no time for soft words or excuses. All such are out of place. They may turn away wrath; but what is the wrath of man? This is no time to abandon any advantage in the argument. Senators sometimes announce that they resist Slavery on political grounds only, and remind us that they say nothing of the moral question. This is wrong. Slavery must be resisted not only on political grounds, but on all other grounds, whether social, economical or moral. Ours is no holiday contest, nor is it any strife of rival factions—of white and red roses—of theatric Neri and Bianchi: but it is a solemn battle between right and wrong—between good and evil. Such a battle cannot be fought with excuses or with rosewater. There is austere work to be done, and Freedom cannot consent to fling away any of her weapons. If I were disposed to shrink from this discussion, the boundless assumptions now made by Senators on the other side would not allow me. The whole character of Slavery as a pretended form of civilization is put directly in issue, with a pertinacity and a hardihood which banish all reserve on this side. In these assumptions, Senators from South Carolina naturally take the lead. Following Mr. CALHOUN, who pronounced "Slavery the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world," and Mr. McDUFFIE, who did not shrink from calling it "the corner-stone of the Republican edifice," the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HAMMOND) insists that "its forms of society are the best in the world;" and his colleague (Mr. CHESNUT) takes up the strain. One Senator from Mississippi (Mr. DAVIS) adds that Slavery "is but a form of civil government for those who are not fit to govern themselves;" and his colleague (Mr. BROWN) openly vaunts that it "is a great moral, social, and political blessing—a blessing to the slave and a blessing to the master." One Senator from Virginia, (Mr. HUNTER,) in a studied vindication of what he is pleased to call "the social system of the slaveholding States," exalts Slavery as "the normal condition of human society"—"beneficial to the non-slave owner as it is to the slave owner"—best for the happiness of both races;" and, in enthusiastic advocacy, declares "that the very keystone of the mighty arch, which by its concentrated strength is able to sustain our social superstructure, consists in the black marble block of African Slavery. Knock that out," he says, "and the mighty fabric, with all that it upholds, topples and tumbles to its fall." These were his very words, uttered in debate here; and his colleague, (Mr. MASON,) who has never hesitated where Slavery was in question, has proclaimed that it is "ennobling to both master and slave"—a word which, so far as the slave was concerned, he changed, on a subsequent day, to "elevating," assuming still that it is "ennobling" to the master—which is simply a new version of an old assumption, by Mr. McDUFFIE, of South Carolina, that "Slavery supersedes the necessity of an order of nobility."

Thus, by various voices, is the claim made for Slavery, which is put forward defiantly as a form of civilization—as if its existence were not plainly inconsistent with the first principles of anything that can be called civilization—except by that figure of speech in classical literature, where a thing takes its name from something which it has not, as the dreadful fates were called merciful because they were without mercy. And pardon the allusion, if I add, that, listening to these sounding words for Slavery, I am reminded of the kindred extravagance related by that remarkable traveler in China, the late ABBE HUC, of a gloomy hole in which he was lodged, pestered by mosquitoes and exhaling noisome vapors, where light and air entered only by a single narrow aperture, but styled by Chinese pride the Hotel of the Beatitudes. It is natural that Senators, thus insensible to the true character of Slavery, should evince an equal insensibility to the true character of the Constitution. This is shown in the claim now made, and pressed with unprecedented energy, degrading the work of our fathers, that by virtue of the Constitution, the pretended property in man is placed beyond the reach of Congressional prohibition even within Congressional jurisdiction, so that the slave-master may at all times enter the broad outlying Territories of the Union with the victims of his oppression, and there continue to hold them by lash and chain.

Such are the two assumptions—the first an assumption of fact, and the second an assumption of constitutional law, which are now made without apology or hesitation. I doubt them both. *To the first I oppose the essential barbarism of Slavery in all its influences, whether high or low, as Satan is Satan still, whether towering in the sky or squatting in the toad. To the second I oppose the unanswerable, irresistible truth, that the Constitution of the United States nowhere recognises property in man.* These two assumptions naturally go together. They are "twins" suckled by the same wolf. They are the "couple" in the present slave hunt. And the latter cannot be answered without exposing the former. It is only when Slavery is exhibited in its truly hateful character that we can fully appreciate the absurdity of the assumption, which, in defiance of the express letter of the Constitution, and without a single sentence, phrase or word upholding human bondage, yet foists into this blameless text the barbarous idea that man can hold property in man.

On former occasions I have discussed Slavery only incidentally; as, in unfolding the principle that Slavery is sectional and Freedom national; in exposing the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave bill; in vindicating the prohibition of Slavery in the Missouri Territory; in exhibiting the imbecility throughout the Revolution of the Slave States, and especially of South Carolina; and lastly, in unmasking the crime against Kansas. On all these occasions, where I have spoken at length, I have said too little of the character of Slavery, partly because other topics were presented, and partly from a strong disinclination which I have always felt to press the argument against those whom I knew to have all the sensitiveness of a sick man. But, God be praised, this time has passed, and the debate is now lifted from details to principles. Grander debate has not occurred in our history; rarely in any history; nor can this debate close or subside except with the triumph of Freedom.

FIRST ASSUMPTION.—Of course I begin with the assumption of fact. It was the often quoted remark of JOHN WESLEY, who knew well how to use words, as also how to touch hearts, that Slavery was "the sum of all villainies." The phrase is pungent; but it would be rash in any of us to criticise the testimony of that illustrious founder of Methodism, whose ample experience of Slavery in Georgia and the Carolinas, seems to have been all condensed in this sententious judgment. Language is feeble to express all the enormity of this institution, which is now vaunted as in itself a form of civilization, "ennobling" at least to the master, if not the slave. Look at it in whatever light you will, and it is always the scab, the canker, the "bare bones," and the shame of the country; wrong, not merely in the abstract, as is often admitted by its apologists, but wrong in the concrete also, and possessing no single element of right. Look at it in the light of principles, and it is nothing less than a huge insurrection against the eternal law of God, involving in its pretensions the denial of all human rights, and also the denial of the divine law which God himself is manifest, thus being practically the grossest lie and the grossest Atheism. Founded in violence, sustained only by violence, such a wrong must by a sure law of compensation blast the master as well as the slave; blast the lands on which they live; blast the community of which they are a part; blast the Government which does not forbid the outrage; and the longer it exists, and the more completely it prevails, must its blasting influences penetrate the whole social system. Barbarous in origin; barbarous in its law; barbarous in all its pretensions; barbarous in the instruments it employs; barbarous in consequences; barbarous in spirit: barbarous wherever it shows itself, Slavery must breed barbarians, while it develops everywhere alike in the individual, and in the society of which he forms a part, the essential elements of barbarism. In this character it is now conspicuous before the world. In undertaking now to expose the barbarism of Slavery, the whole broad field is open before me. There is nothing in its character, its manifold wrong, its wretched results, and especially in its influence on the class who claim to be "ennobled" by it, that will not fall naturally under consideration.

I know well the difficulty of this discussion involved in the humiliating truth with which I begin. Senators on former occasions revealing their sensibility, have even protested against any comparison between what were called the "two civilizations," meaning the two social systems produced respectively by Freedom and Slavery. The sensibility and the protest are not unnatural, though mistaken. "Two civilizations!" Sir, in this Nineteenth Century of Christian light, there can be but one civilization, and this is where Freedom prevails. Between Slavery and civilization there is an essential incompatibility. If you are for the one, you cannot be for the other, and just in proportion to the embrace of Slavery is the divorce from civilization. That slave-masters should be disturbed when this is exposed, might be expected. But the assumptions now so boastfully made, while they may not prevent the sensibility, yet surely exclude all ground of protest when these assumptions are exposed. Nor is this the only difficulty. Slavery is a bloody touch-me-not, and everywhere in sight now blooms the bloody flower. It is on the wayside as we approach the national Capitol; it is on the marble steps which we mount; it flaunts on this floor. I stand now in the house of its friends. About me, while I speak, are its most sensitive guardians, who have shown in the past how much they are ready either to do or not to do where Slavery is in question. Menaces to deter me have not been spared. But I could ill deserve this high post of duty here, with which I have been honored by a generous and enlightened people, if I could hesitate. Idolatry has been often exposed in the presence of idolators, and hypocrisy has been chastised in the presence of Scribes and Pharisees. Such examples may give encouragement to a Senator who undertakes in this presence to expose Slavery; nor can any language, directly responsive to the assumptions now made for this barbarism, be open to question. Slavery can only be painted in the sternest colors; but I cannot forget that nature's sternest painter has been called the best.

The barbarism of Slavery appears first, in the character of Slavery, and secondly, in the character of slave masters. Under the first head we shall naturally consider (1) the law of Slavery and its origin, and (2) the practical results of Slavery, as shown in a comparison between the free States and the slave States. Under the second head we shall naturally consider (1) slave masters as shown in the law of Slavery; (2) slave masters in their relations with slaves, here glancing at their three brutal instruments; and (3) slave masters in their relations with each other, with society, and with government; and (4) slave masters in their unconsciousness. The way will then be prepared for the consideration of the assumption of constitutional law.

I. In presenting the character of Slavery, there is little for me to do, except to allow Slavery to paint itself. When this is done, the picture will need no explanatory words.

(1.) I begin with the Law of Slavery and its Origin, and here this barbarism paints itself in its own chosen definition. It is simply this: Man, created in the image of God, is divested of his human character and declared to be a "chattel"—that is, a beast, a thing or article of property. That this statement may not seem to be put forward without precise authority, I quote the statutes of three different States, beginning with South Carolina, whose voice for Slavery always has an unerring distinctiveness. Here is the definition supplied by this State:

> Slaves shall be deemed, held, taken, reputed and adjudged in law to be *chattels personal* in the hands of their owners and possessors, and their executors, administrators and assigns, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever.—*2 Brev. Dig.*, 229.

And here is the definition supplied by the Civil Code of Louisiana:

> A slave is one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry and his labor. He can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire anything but what must belong to his master.—*Civil Code, Art.* 35.

In similar spirit, the law of Maryland thus indirectly defines a slave as an article:

> In case the personal property of a Ward shall consist of specific articles, such as slaves, working beasts, animals of any kind, the court, if it deem it advantageous for the Ward, may at any time pass an order for the sale thereof.—*Statutes of Maryland.*

Not to occupy time unnecessarily, I present a summary of the pretended law defining Slavery in all the Slave States, as made by a careful writer, Judge STROUD, in a work of juridical as well as philanthropic merit:

> The cardinal principle of Slavery—that the slave is not to be ranked among sentient beings, but among things—is an article of property—a chattel personal—obtains as undoubted law in all of these [Slave] States.—*Stroud's Law of Slavery, p.* 22.

Out of this definition, as from a solitary germ, which in its pettiness might be crushed by the hand, towers our Upas tree and all its gigantic poison. Study it, and you will comprehend the whole monstrous growth.

Sir, look at its plain import, and see the relation which it establishes. The slave is held simply for the use of his master, to whose behests his life, liberty and happiness are devoted, and by whom he may be bartered, leased, mortgaged, bequeathed, invoiced, shipped as cargo, stored as goods, sold on execution, knocked off at public auction, and even staked at the gaming table, on the hazard of a card or die—all according to law. Nor is there anything within the limit of life inflicted on a beast which may not be inflicted on a slave. He may be marked like a hog, branded like a mule, yoked like an ox, hobbled like a horse, driven like an ass, sheared like a sheep, maimed like a cur, and constantly beaten like a brute; all according to law. And should life itself be taken, what is the remedy? The law of Slavery, imitating that rule of evidence which in barbarous days and barbarous countries prevented a Christian from testifying against a Mohamedan, openly pronounces the incompetency of the whole African race, whether bond or free, to testify in any case against a white man; and thus having already surrendered the slave to all possible outrage, crowns its tyranny by excluding the very testimony through which the bloody cruelty of the slave-master might be exposed. Thus in its law does Slavery paint itself; but it is only when we look at details, and detect its essential elements—five in number—all inspired by a single motive, that its character becomes completely manifest.

Foremost, of course, in these elements, is the impossible pretension, where barbarism is lost in impiety, by which man claims property in man. Against such arrogance the argument is brief. According to the law of Nature, written by the same hand that placed the planets in their orbits, and, like them, constituting a part of the eternal system of the universe, every human being has a complete title to himself direct from the Almighty. Naked he is born, but this birthright is inseparable from the human form. A man may be poor in this world's goods, but he owns himself. No war or robbery, ancient or recent, no middle passage, no change of clime, no capture, no purchase-money, no transmission from hand to hand, no matter how many times, and no matter at what price, can defeat this indefeasible, God-given franchise. And a divine mandate, strong as that which guards life, guards liberty also. Even at the very morning of creation, when God said let there be light—earlier than the malediction against murder—He set an everlasting difference between man and a chattel, giving to man dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

——That right we hold
By his donation; but man over men
He made not lord, such title to himself
Reserving, human left from human free.

Slavery tyrannically assumes a power which Heaven denied, while under its barbarous necromancy, borrowed from the sources of evil, a man is changed into a chattel!—a person is withered into a thing—a soul is shrunk into merchandise. Say, Sir, in your madness, that you own the sun, the stars, the moon; but do not say that you own a man, endowed with a soul that shall live immortal, when sun, and moon, and stars have passed away.

Secondly—Slavery paints itself again in its complete abrogation of marriage, recognized as a sacrament by the Church, and recognized as a contract wherever civilization prevails. Under the law of Slavery no such sacrament is respected, and no such contract can exist. The ties that may be formed between slaves are all subject to the selfish interests or more selfish lust of the master, whose license knows no check. Natural affections which have come together are rudely torn asunder; nor is this all. Stripped of every defence, the chastity of a whole race is exposed to violence, while the result is recorded in the telltale faces of the children, glowing with their master's blood, but doomed for their mother's skin to Slavery, through all descending generations. The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. BROWN) is galled by the comparison between Slavery and polygamy, and winces. I hail this sensibility as the sign of virtue. Let him reflect, and he will confess that there are many disgusting elements in Slavery which are not present in polygamy, while the single disgusting element of polygamy is more than present in Slavery. By the license of polygamy one man may have many wives, all bound to him by the marriage tie, and in other respects protected by law. By the license of Slavery, a whole race is delivered over to prostitution and concubinage, without the protection of any law. Sir, is not Slavery barbarous?

Thirdly—Slavery paints itself again in its complete abrogation of the parental relation, which God in his benevolence has provided for the nurture and education of the human family, and which constitutes an essential part of civilization itself. And yet, by the law of Slavery—happily beginning to be modified in some places—this relation is set at naught, and in its place is substituted the arbitrary control of the master, at whose mere command little children, such as the Saviour called unto him, though clasped by a mother's arms, may be swept under the hammer of the auctioneer. I do not dwell on this exhibition. Sir, is not Slavery barbarous?

Fourthly—Slavery paints itself again in closing the gates of knowledge, which are also the shining gates of civilization. Under its plain, unequivocal law, the bondman may, at the unrestrained will of his master, be shut out from all instruction, while in many places, incredible to relate, the law itself, by cumulative provisions, positively forbids that he shall be taught to read. Of course, the slave cannot be allowed to read, for his soul would then expand in larger air, while he saw the glory of the North Star, and also the helping truth that God, who made iron, never made a slave; for he would then become familiar with the Scriptures, with the Decalogue still speaking in the thunders of Sinai; with that ancient text, "He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hands, he shall surely be put to death;" with that other text, "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal;" with that great story of redemption, when the Lord raised the slave-born Moses to deliver his chosen people from the house of bondage; and with that sublime story, where the Saviour died a cruel death, that all men, without distinction of race, might be saved, leaving to mankind commandments which, even without his example, make Slavery impossible. Thus, in order to fasten your manacles upon your slaves, you fasten other manacles upon his soul. Sir, is not Slavery barbarous?

Fifthly—Slavery paints itself again in the appropriation of all the toil of its victims, excluding them from that property in their own earnings which the law of nature allows and civilization secures. The painful injustice of this pretension is lost in its meanness. It is robbery and petty larceny under the garb of law; and even its meanness is lost in the absurdity of its associate pretension that the African, thus despoiled of all his earnings, is saved from poverty, and that for his own good he must work for his master, and not for himself. Alas! by such a fallacy is a whole race pauperized. And yet this transaction is not without illustrative example. A solemn poet, whose verse has found wide favor, pictures a creature who

—— With one hand put
A penny in the urn of poverty,
And with the other took a shilling out.
Pollock's Course of Time. Book VIII., 632.

And a celebrated traveler through Russia, more than a generation ago, describes a kindred spirit, who, while on his knees before an altar of the Greek Church, devoutly told his beads with one hand, and with the other deliberately picked the pocket of a fellow-sinner by his side. Not admiring these instances, I cannot cease to deplore a system which has much of both, while, under an affectation of charity, it sordidly takes from the slave all the fruits of his bitter sweat, and thus takes from him the mainspring to exertion. Tell me, Sir, is not Slavery barbarous?

Such is Slavery in its five special elements of barbarism, as recognised by law; first, assuming that man can hold property in man; secondly, abrogating the relation of husband and wife; thirdly, abrogating the parental tie; fourthly, closing the gates of knowledge; and fifthly appropriating the unpaid labor of another. Take away these elements, sometimes called "abuses," and Slavery will cease to exist, for it is these very "abuses" which constitute Slavery. Take away any one of them, and the abolition of Slavery begins. And when I present Slavery for judgment, I mean no slight evil, with regard to which there may be a reasonable difference of opinion, but I mean this five-fold embodiment of "abuse"—this ghastly quincunx of barbarism—each particular of which, if considered separately, must be denounced at once with all the ardor of an honest soul, while the whole five-fold combination must awake a five-fold denunciation. But this five-fold combination becomes still more hateful when its single motive is considered. The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. DAVIS) says that it is "but a form of civil government for those who are not fit to govern themselves." The Senator is mistaken. It is an outrage where five different pretensions all concur in one single object, looking only to the profit of the master, and constituting its ever-present motive power, which is simply to compel the labor of fellow men without wages! If the offence of Slavery were less extended; if it were confined to some narrow region; if it had less of grandeur in its proportions; if its victims were counted by tens and hundreds, instead of millions, the five-headed enormity would find little indulgence. All would rise against it, while religion and civilization would lavish their choicest efforts in the general warfare. But what is wrong when done to one man, cannot be right when done to many. If it is wrong thus to degrade a single soul—if it is wrong thus to degrade you, Mr. President—it cannot be right to degrade a whole race. And yet this is denied by the barbarous logic of Slavery, which, taking advantage of its own wrong, claims immunity because its usurpation has assumed a front of audacity that cannot be safely attacked. Unhappily, there is barbarism elsewhere in the world; but American Slavery, as defined by existing law, stands forth as the greatest organized barbarism on which the sun now shines. It is without a single peer. Its author, after making it, broke the die.

If curiosity carries us to the origin of this law—and here I approach a topic often considered in this chamber—we shall confess again its barbarism. It is not derived from the common law, that fountain of liberty; for this law, while unhappily recognizing a system of servitude, known as villenage, secured to the bondman privileges unknown to the American slave; protected his person against mayhem; protected his wife against rape; gave to his marriage equal validity with the marriage of his master, and surrounded his offspring with generous presumptions of Freedom, unlike that rule of yours by which the servitude of the mother is necessarily stamped upon the child. It is not derived from the Roman law, that fountain of tyranny, for two reasons—first, because this law, in its better days, when its early rigors were spent—like the common law itself—secured to the bondman privileges unknown to the American slave—in certain cases of cruelty rescued him from his master—prevented the separation of parents and children, also of brothers and sisters—and even protected him in the marriage relation; and secondly because the thirteen colonies were not derived from any of those countries which recognized the Roman law, while this law even before the discovery of this continent had lost all living efficacy. It is not derived from the Mahomedan law; for under the mild injunctions of the Koran, a benignant servitude, unlike yours, has prevailed—where the lash is not allowed to lacerate the back of a female; where no knife or branding-iron is employed upon any human being to mark him as the property of his fellow man; where the master is expressly enjoined to listen to the desires of his slave for emancipation; and where the blood of the master, mingling with his bond-woman, takes from her the transferable character of a chattel, and confers complete freedom upon their offspring. It is not derived from the Spanish law; for this law contains human elements, unknown to your system, borrowed, perhaps, from the Mohamedan Moors who so long occupied Spain; and, besides, our thirteen colonies had no umbilical connection with Spain. Nor is it derived from English statutes or American statutes; for we have the positive and repeated averment of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. MASON) and also of other Senators, that in not a single State of the Union can any such statutes authorizing Slavery be found. From none of these does it come.

No, Sir, not from any land of civilization is this barbarism derived. It comes from Africa; ancient nurse of monsters; from Guinea, Dahomey and Congo. There is its origin and fountain. This benighted region, we are told by Chief Justice MARSHALL, in a memorable judgment, (the *Antelope*, 10 Wheaton R., 66,) still asserts a right, discarded by Christendom, to enslave captives taken in war; and this African barbarism is the beginning of American Slavery; and the Supreme Court of Georgia—a Slave State—has not shrunk from this conclusion. "Licensed to hold slave property," says the Court, "the Georgia planter held the slave as a chattel, either directly from the Slave-trader, or from those who held under him, and he from the slave-captor in Africa. The property in the slave in the planter became thus the property of the original captor." (Neal *vs.* Farmer, 9 Georgia Reports, page 555.) It is natural that a right thus derived in defiance of Christendom should be exercised without any mitigating influence from Christianity that the master's authority over the person of his slave, over his conjugal relations, over his parental relations, over the employment of his time, over all the acquisitions, should be recognized, while no generous presumption inclines to freedom, and the womb of the bond-woman can deliver only a slave. From its home in Africa, where it is sustained by immemorial usage, this barbarism, thus derived and thus developed, traversed the ocean to American soil. It entered on board that fatal slave ship, "built in the eclipse and rigged with curses dark," which in 1620 landed its cruel cargo at Jamestown in Virginia, and it has boldly taken its place in every succeeding slave ship from that early day till now—helping to pack the human freight, regardless of human agony; its countless victims plunged beneath the waves; and it has left the slave ship only to travel inseparable from the slave in its various doom, sanctioning by its barbarous code every outrage, whether of mayhem or robbery, of lash or lust, and fastening itself upon his offspring to the remotest generation. Thus are the barbarous prerogatives of barbarous African chiefs perpetuated in American slave masters, while the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. MASON,) perhaps unconscious of their origin—perhaps desirous to secure for them the appearance of a less barbarous pedigree—tricks them out with a phrase of the Roman law, discarded by the common law, *partus sequitur ventrem*, which simply renders into ancient Latin an existing rule of African barbarism, recognized as an existing rule of American Slavery. Such is the plain judicial origin of the American slave code, which is now vaunted as a badge of civilization. But all law, whatever may be its judicial origin, whether English or Mahomedan, Roman or African, may be traced to other and ampler influences in nature, sometimes of right and sometimes of wrong. Surely the law which blasted the Slave-trade as piracy, punishable with death, had a different inspiration from that other law, which secured immunity for the Slave-trade throughout an immense territory, and invested its supporters with political power. As there is a higher law above, so there is a lower law below, and each is felt in human affairs.

Thus far, we have seen Slavery only in its pretended law, and in the origin of that law. And here I might stop, without proceeding in this argument; for, on the letter of the law alone Slavery must be condemned. But the tree is known by its fruits, and these I now shall exhibit; and this brings me to the second stage of the argument.

2. In considering the practical results of Slavery, the materials are so obvious and diversified, that my chief care will be to abridge and reject; and here I shall put the Slave States and Free States face to face, showing at each point the blasting influence of Slavery.

The States where this barbarism now exists excel the free States in all natural advantages. Their territory is more extensive, stretching over 851,448 square miles, while the free States, including California, embraces only 612,597 square miles. Here is a difference of more than 238,000 square miles in favor of the slave States, showing that freedom starts in this great controversy with a field more than a quarter less than that of Slavery. In happiness of climate, adapted to productions of special value; in exhaustless motive power distributed throughout its space; in natural highways, by more than fifty navigable rivers, never closed by the rigors of Winter, and in a stretch of coast along ocean and gulf, indented by hospitable harbors—the whole presenting incomparable advantages for that true civilization where agriculture, manufactures and commerce, both domestic and foreign, blend—in all these respects the slave States excel the free States, whose climate is often churlish, whose motive power is less various, whose navigable rivers are fewer and often sealed by ice, and whose coast, while less in extent and with fewer harbors, is often perilous from storm and cold. But Slavery plays the part of a harpy, and defiles the choicest banquet. See what it does with this territory, thus spacious and fair.

An important indication of prosperity is to be found in the growth of population. In this respect the two regions started equal. In 1790, at the first census under the Constitution, the population of the present Slave States was 1,968,372, of the present Free States 1,968,455, showing a difference of only 7,083 in favor of the Free States. This difference, at first merely nominal, has been constantly increasing since, showing itself more strongly in each decennial census, until, in 1850, the population of the Slave States, swollen by the annexation of three foreign territories—Louisiana, Florida and Texas—was only 9,612,769, while that of the Free States, without any such annexations, reached 13,434,922, showing a difference of 3,822,153 in favor of freedom. But this difference becomes still more remarkable, if we confine our inquiries to the white population, which, at this period, was only 6,184,477 in the Slave States, while it was 13,238,670 in the Free States, showing a difference of more than 7,054,193 in favor of freedom, and showing that the white population of the Free States had not only doubled, but commenced to triple that of the Slave States, although occupying a smaller territory. The comparative sparseness of the two populations furnishes another illustration. In the Slave States the average number of inhabitants to the square mile was 11.28, while in the Free States it was 21.93, or almost two to one in favor of freedom. These results are general; but if we take any particular Slave State and compare it with a Free State, we shall find the same constant evidence for freedom. Take Virginia, with a territory of 61,352 miles, and New-York, with a territory of 47,000, or over 14,000 square miles less than her sister State. New-York has one seaport, Virginia some three or four; New-York has one noble river, Virginia has several; New-York for four hundred miles runs along the frozen line of Canada; Virginia basks in a climate of constant felicity. But freedom is better than climate, rivers or seaport. In 1790 the population of Virginia was 748,308, and in 1850 it was 1,421,661. In 1790 the population of New-York was 340,120, and in 1850 it was 3,097,394; that of Virginia has not doubled in sixty years, while that of New-York had multiplied more than nine fold. A similar comparison may be made between Kentucky, with 37,680 square miles, admitted into the Union as long ago as 1790; and Ohio, with 39,964 square miles, admitted into the Union in 1802. In 1850 the Slave State had a population of only 982,405, while Ohio had a population of 1,980,329—showing a difference of nearly a million in favor of freedom.

As in population, so also in the value of property real and personal, do the Free States excel the Slave States. According to the census of 1850, the value of property in the Free States was $4,107,162,198, while in the Slave States it was $2,936,090,737; or, if we deduct the asserted property in human flesh, only $1,655,945,137—showing an enormous difference of billions in favor of freedom. In the Free States the valuation per acre was $10 47; in the Slave States only $3 04. This disproportion was still greater in 1855, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, when the valuation of the Free States was $5,770,194,686, or $14 72 per acre; and of the Slave States, $3,977,353,946; or, if we deduct the asserted property in human flesh, $2,505,186,346, or $4 59 per acre. Thus, in five years from 1850, the valuation of property in the Free States received an increase of more than the whole accumulated valuation of the Slave States at that time. Looking at details, we find the same disproportions. Arkansas and Michigan, equal in territory, were admitted into the Union in the same year; and yet, in 1855, the whole valuation of Arkansas, including its asserted property in human flesh, was only $64,240,726; while that of Michigan, without a single slave, was $116 593,580. The whole accumulated valuation of all the Slave States, deducting the asserted property in human flesh, in 1850, was only $1,655,945,137; but the valuation of New-York alone, in 1855, reached the nearly equal sum of $1,401,285,279. The valuation of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Texas, altogether, in 1850, deducting human flesh, was $573,332,860, or simply $1 81 per acre—being less than that of Massachusetts alone, which was $573,342,286, or $114 85 per acre.

The Slave States boast of agriculture; but here again, notwithstanding their superior natural advantages, they must yield to the Free States at every point, in the number of farms and plantations, in the number of acres of improved lands, in the cash value of farms, in the average value per acre, and in the value of farming implements and machinery. Here is a short table:

	Free States.	Slave States.
Number of farms	877,736	564 203
Acres of improved land	57,668,040	54,970,427
Cash value of farms	$2,143,344,437	1,117,649,649
Average value per acre	$19 83	6 18
Value of farm'g implem'ts	$85,736,658	65,345,625

Such is the mighty contrast. But it does not stop here. Careful tables place the agricultural products of the Free States, for the year ending June, 1850, at $858,634,334, while those of the Slave States were $631,277,417; the product per acre in the Free States at $7 94, and the product per acre in the Slave States at $3 49; and the average product of each agriculturist in the Free States at $342, and in the Slave States at $171. Thus the Free States, with a smaller population engaged in agriculture than the Slave States, with smaller territory, show an annual sum total of agricultural products surpassing those of the Slave States by two hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars, while twice as much is produced on an acre, and more than twice as much is produced by each agriculturist. The monopoly of cotton, rice and sugar cane, with a climate granting two, and sometimes three crops in a year, are thus impotent in the competition with Freedom.

In manufactures the failure of the Slave States is greater still. It appears at all points—in the capital employed, in the value of the raw material, in the annual wages, and in the annual product. A short table will show the contrast:

	Free States.	Slave States.
Capital	$430,240,051	$95,029,879
Value of raw material	465 844,092	86,190,639
Annual wages	195,976,453	33 257,360
Annual product	842,586,658	165,413,027

This might be illustrated by details with regard to different manufactures—whether of shoes, cotton, woolen, pig-iron, wrought iron and iron castings—all showing the contrast. It might also be illustrated by a comparison between different States—showing, for instance, that the manufactures of Massachusetts, during the last year, exceeded those of all the Slave States combined.

In commerce, the failure of the Slave States is on yet a larger scale. Under this head the census does not supply proper statistics, and we are left, therefore, to approximations from other quarters; but these are enough for our purpose. It appears that, of the products which enter into commerce, the Free States had an amount valued at $1,377,199,968; the Slave States an amount valued only at $410,754,992; that of the persons engaged in trade, the Free States had 136,856, and the Slave States 52,622; and that of the tonnage employed, the Free States had 2,790,195 tons, and the Slave States only 726,285. This was in 1850. But in 1855 the disproportion was still greater, the Free States having 5,252,615 tons, and the Slave States 855 517 tons, being a difference of five to one; and the tonnage of Massachusetts alone being 970,727 tons, an amount larger than that of all the Slave States. The tonnage built during this year by the Free States was 528,844 tons; by the Slave States, 52,959 tons. Maine alone built 215,905 tons, or more than four times the whole built in the Slave States. The foreign commerce, as indicated by the exports and imports in 1855, of the Free States, was $404,368,502; of the Slave States, $132,067,216. The exports of the Free States were $167,520,693; of the Slave States, including the vaunted cotton crop, $132,007,216. The imports of the Free States were $236,847,810; of the Slave States, $24,586 528. The foreign commerce of New-York alone was more than twice as large as that of all the Slave States; her imports were larger, and her exports were larger also. Add to this testimony of figures the testimony of a Virginian, Mr. LOUDON, in a letter written just before the sitting of a Southern Commercial Convention. Thus he complains and testifies:

> There are not half a dozen vessels engaged in our own trade that are owned in Virginia; and I have been unable to find a vessel at Liverpool loading for Virginia within three years, during the height of our busy season.

Railroads and canals are the avenues of commerce; and here again the Free States excel. Of railroads in operation in 1854, there were 13,105 miles in the Free States, and 4,212 in the Slave States. Of canals there were 3,682 miles in the Free States, and 1,116 in the Slave States.

The Post-office, which is not only the agent of commerce, but of civilization, joins in the uniform testimony. According to the tables for 1859, the postage collected in the Free States was $5,532 999, and the expense of carrying the mails $6,748,189, leaving a deficit of $1,215,189. In the Slave States the amount collected was only $1,988,050, and the expense of carrying the mails $6,016,612, leaving the enormous deficit of $4,028,568; the difference between the two deficits being $2,813,372. The Slave States did not pay one-third of the expense of transporting their mails, and not a single Slave State paid for the transportation of its mails, not even the small State of Delaware. Massachusetts, besides paying for hers, had a surplus larger than the whole amount collected in South Carolina. According to the cenus of 1850, the value of churches in the Free States was $67,773,477; in the Slave States $21,674,581. The voluntary charity contributed in 1855, for certain leading purposes of Christian benevolence, was, in the Free States, $953,813; for the same purposes in the Slave States, $194,784. For the Bible cause, the Free States contributed $319,667; the Slave States, $68,125. For the missionary cause, the first contributed $319,667, and the second $101,934. For the Tract Society, the first contributed $131,972, and the second $24,725. The amount contributed in Massachusetts for the support of missions was greater than that contributed by all the Slave States, and more than eight times that contributed by South Carolina. Nor have the Free States been backward in charity when the Slave States have been smitten. The records of Massachusetts show that as long ago as 1781, at the beginning of the Government, there was an extensive contribution throughout the Commonwealth, under the particular direction of that eminent patriot, SAMUEL ADAMS, for the relief of inhabitants of South Carolina and Georgia. In 1855 we were saddened by the prevalence of yellow fever in Portsmouth, Va.; and, now, from a report of the Relief Committee of that place, we learn that the amount of charity contributed by the Slave States, exclusive of Virginia, the afflicted State, was $12,182; and including Virginia it was $33 398, while $42,547 were contributed bp the Free States.

In all this array we see the fatal influence of Slavery; but its barbarism is yet more conspicuous when we consider its educational establishments, and the unhappy results which naturally ensue from their imperfect character. Of Colleges, in 1856, the free States had 61, and the slave States 59; but the comparative efficiency of the institutions which assume this name may be measured by certain facts. The number of graduates in the free States was 47,752, in the slave States 19,648; the number of ministers educated in slave colleges was 747, in the free colleges 10,702; and the number of the volumes in the libraries of slave colleges 308,011; in the libraries of the free colleges 667,227. If the materials were at hand for a comparison between these colleges, in buildings, cabinets and scientific apparatus, or in the standard of scholarship, the difference would be still more apparent. Of professional schools, teaching law, medicine and theology, the free States had 65, with 269 professors, 4,426 students and 175,951 volumes in their libraries; while the slave States had only 32 professional schools, with 122 professors, 1,807 students, and 30,796 volumes in their libraries. The whole number educated at these institutions in the Free States was 23,513, in the Slave States 3,812. Of these, the largest number in the Slave States study law, next medicine, and lastly, theology. According to the census there are only 868 in the slave theological schools, and 747 studying for the ministry in the slave colleges; and this is all the record we have of the education of the slave clergy. Of academies and private schools, in 1855, the Free States, notwithstanding their multitudinous public schools, had 3,197, with 7,175 teachers, 154,893 pupils, and an annual income of $2,457,372; the Slave States had 2,797 academies and private schools, with 4,913 teachers, 104,976 pupils, and an annual income of $2,079,724. In the absence of public schools, to a large extent, where Slavery exists, the dependence must be chiefly upon private schools; and yet even in these the Slave States fall below the Free States, whether we consider the number of pupils, the number of teachers, or the amount paid for their support. In public schools, open to all alike, the poor and the rich, the eminence of the Free States is complete. Here the figures show a difference as wide as that between freedom and Slavery. Their number in the Free States is 62,433, with 72,621 teachers, and with 2,769,901 pupils, supported by an annual expense of $6 780,337. Their number, in the Slave States, is 18,507, with 19,307 teachers, and with 581,861 pupils, supported by an annual expense of $2,719,534. This difference may be illustrated by details. Virginia, an old State, and more than a third larger than Ohio, has 67,353 pupils in her public schools, while the latter State has 484,153. Arkansas, equal in age and size with Michigan, has only 8,493 pupils in her public schools, while the latter State has 110,455. South Carolina, three times as large as Massachusetts, has 17,838 pupils at public school, while the latter State has 176,475. South Carolina spends, for this purpose, annually, $200,600; Massachusetts, $1,006,795. Baltimore, with a population of 169,012, on the northern verge of Slavery, has school buildings valued at $105,729; those of Boston are valued at $729,562. Boston, with a population smaller than that of Baltimore, has 203 public schools, with 353 teachers, and 21,678 pupils, supported at an annual expense of $237 000; Baltimore has only thirty-six public schools, with 138 teachers and 8,011 pupils, supported at an annual expense of $32,423. But even these figures do not disclose the whole difference; for there exist in the Free States teachers' institutes, normal schools, lyceums, and public courses of lectures, which are unknown in the region of Slavery. These advantages are enjoyed also by the children of colored persons; and here is a comparison which shows the degradation of the Slave States. It is their habit particularly to deride free colored persons. See, now, with what cause. The number of colored persons in the Free States is 196,016, of whom 22,043, or more than one-ninth, attend school, which is a larger proportion than is supplied by the whites of the Slave States. In Massachusetts there are 9,064 colored persons, of whom 1,439, or nearly one-sixth, attend school, which is a much larger proportion than is supplied by the whites of South Carolina.

Among educational establishments are public libraries; and here, again, the Free States have their customary eminence, whether we consider libraries strictly called public, or libraries of the common school, of the college, and of the church. Here the disclosures are startling. The number of libraries in the Free States is 14,911, and the sum total of volumes is 3,888 234; the number of libraries in the Slave States is 695, and the sum total of volumes is 649,577; showing an excess for freedom of more than fourteen thousand libraries and more than three millions of volumes. In the Free States the common school libraries are 11,881, and contain 1,589 683 volumes; in the Slave States they are 186, and contain 57,721 volumes. In the Free States the Sunday-school libraries are 1,743, and contain 478,858 volumes; in the Slave States they are 275, and contain 63,463 volumes. In the Free States the college libraries are 132, and contain 660,573 volumes; in the Slave States they are 79, and contain 249,248 volumes. In the Free States the church libraries are 1'9, and contain 52,723 volumes; in the Slave States they are 21, and contain 5,627 volumes. In the Free States the libraries strictly called public, and not included under the heads already enumerated, are 1,058, and contain 1,106,397 volumes; those of the Slave States are 152, and contain 273,518 volumes. Turn these figures over, look at them in any light, and the conclusion will be irresistible for Freedom. The college libraries alone of the Free States are greater than all the libraries of Slavery. So, also, are the libraries of Massachusetts alone greater than all the libraries of Slavery; and the common school libraries alone of New-York are more than twice as large as all the libraries of Slavery. Michigan has 107,943 volumes in her libraries; Arkansas has 420. Among educational establishments, one of the most efficient is the Press; and here again all things testify for Freedom. The Free States excel in the number of newspapers and periodicals published, whether daily, semi-weekly, weekly, semi-monthly, monthly or quarterly, and whatever their character, whether literary, neutral, political, religious or scientific. The whole aggregate circulation in the Free States is 334,146,281; in the Slave States, 81,038,693. In Free Michigan, 3,247,736; in Slave Arkansas, 377,000. In Free Ohio, 30,473,407; in Slave Kentucky, 6,582,888. In Slave South Carolina, 7,145,930; in Free Massachusetts, 64,820,564—a larger number than in the ten Slave States, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Texas, combined. This enormous disproportion in the aggregate is also preserved in the details. In the Slave States, political newspapers find more favor than any others; but even of these they publish only 47,243,209 copies, while the Free States publish 163,583,668. Of neutral newspapers, the Slave States publish 8,812,620; the Free States, 79,156,738. Of religious newspapers, the Slave States publish 4,364,832; the Free States, 29,280,652. Of literary journals, the Slave States publish 20,245,360; the Free States, 57,478,768. And of scientific journals, the Slave States publish 372,672; the Free States, 4,521,260. Of these latter, the number of copies published in Massachusetts alone is 2,033,260—more than five times the number in the whole land of Slavery. Thus, in contributions to science, literature, religion and even politics, as attested by the activity of the periodical press, do the Slave States miserably fail, while darkness gathers over them. And this seems to be increasing with time. According to the census of 1810, the disproportion in this respect between the two regions was only as two to one. It is now more than five to one, and is still going on.

The same disproportion appears with regard to persons connected with the Press. In the Free States, the number of printers was 11,822, of whom 1,229 were in Massachusetts; in the Slave States there were 2 895, of whom South Carolina had only 141. In the Free States, the number of publishers was 331; in the Slave States, 24. Of these Massachusetts had 59, or more than twice as many as all the Slave States; while South Carolina had none. In the Free States, the authors were 73; in the Slave States, 9; of whom Massachusetts had 17, and South Carolina 2. These suggestive illustrations are all derived from the last official census. But if we go to other sources, the contrast is still the same. Of the authors mentioned in DUYCKINK'S *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, 403 are of the Free States, and only 87 of the Slave States. Of the poets mentioned in GRISWOLD'S *Poets and Poetry of America*, 123 are of the Free States, and only 17 of the Slave States. Of the poets, whose place of birth appears in REED'S *Female Poets of America*, 73 are of the Free States, and only 11 of the Slave States. And if we try authors by weight or quality, it is the same as when we try them by numbers. Out of the Free States have come all whose works have taken a place in the permanent literature of the country—Irving, Prescott, Sparks, Bancroft, Emerson, Motley, Hildreth and Hawthorne; also, Bryant, Longfellow, Dana, Halleck, Whittier and Lowell—and I might add indefinitely to the list. But what name from the Slave States could find a place there?

A similar disproportion appears in the number of patents, attesting the inventive industry of the contrasted regions, issued during the last three years, 1857, 1858 and 1859. In the Free States there were 9,560; in the Slave States, 1,449—making a difference of 8,111 in favor of freedom. The number in free Massachusetts was 972; in slave South Carolina, 39. The number in free Connecticut, small in territory and population, was 628; in slave Virginia, large in territory and population, 184.

From all these things we might infer the ignorance prevalent in the slave States; but this shows itself in specific results of a deplorable character, authenticated by the official census. *It appears that in the slave States there were 493,026 native white persons over twenty years of age who cannot read and write, while in the free States, with double the white population, there were but 248,725 native whites over twenty years of age in this unhappy predicament.* In the slave States the proportion was 1 to 12; in the free States it was 1 to 53. The number in free Massachusetts, with a population of nearly a million, was 1,085, or 1 in 517; the number in slave South Carolina, with a population under three hundred thousand, was 15,580, or 1 in 7. The number in free Connecticut was 1 in 277; in slave Virginia, 1 in 5; in free New-Hampshire, 1 in 201, and in slave North Carolina, 1 in 3.

Before closing this picture of Slavery, where the dismal colors all come from official figures, there are two other aspects in which for a moment it may be regarded:

1. The first is the influence which it has on emigration. It is stated in the official compendium of the census (page 115) that those persons living in Slave States who are natives of Free States, are more numerous than those living in Free States who are natives of Slave States. This is an egregious error. Just the contrary is true. The census of 1850 found 609,371 in the Free States who were born in Slave States, while only 206,638 born in the Free States were in the Slave States. And since the white population of the Free States is double that of the Slave States, it appears that the proportion of whites moving from Slavery is six times greater than that of whites moving into Slavery. In this simple fact is disclosed something of the aversion to Slavery which is aroused even in the Slave States.

2. The second aspect is furnished by the character of the region on the border line between Freedom and Slavery. In general, the value of lands in Slave States adjoining Freedom is advanced, while the value of corresponding lands in Free States is diminished. The effects of Freedom and Slavery are reciprocal. Slavery is a bad neighbor. Freedom is a good neighbor. In Virginia, lands naturally poor, are, by their nearness to Freedom, worth $12 96 an acre, while richer lands in other parts of the State are worth only $8 42. In Illinois, lands bordering on Slavery are worth only $4 54 an acre, while other lands in Illinois are worth $8 05. As in the value of lands so in all other influences is Slavery felt for evil, and Freedom felt for good; and thus it is clearly

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

POISONING CASE AT WEYMOUTH.

The Parties—Resume of the Case—The Result—Meeting of the Strong-minded Phemails at Boston—Speeches by Mrs. Dall, Rowan Hinton, Rev. Mr. May, the Colored Woman Moses Tubman, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison—Description of the Audience and the Speakers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 2, 1860.

This letter will be a medley, deriving data from Weymouth, the scene of the Tirrell-Hersey tragedy, and from the Melodeon, where yesterday the strong-minded women and long-haired men held a solemn and ridiculous pow-wow.

The town of Weymouth is situated some sixteen miles from this city, and thither, by rail and wagon, your friend and pitcher yesterday proceeded. The air was chilly and keen, the road was rough, the cars were old, the seats were hard, the fire was out, and everything and everybody seemed cheerless and cold. So that by the time I reached Weymouth dépôt my mind was in a fit state to and properly prepared for my attendance at the examination of GEORGE C. HERSEY, who was charged with

POISONING HIS FEMALE FRIENDS.

GEORGE is not ill-looking. He is young, but old enough to know better. It seems that being apparently a young man of steady habits and good morals, added to a thorough religious training, he obtained access to the family of Mr. TIRRELL, who is a very respectable gentleman, with several children and more or less property. With the two young ladies of the family he became exceedingly intimate. Rides, prayer meetings, singing schools and pic-nics, were enjoyed by them together, and all went pleasantly so far as the eye of man could notice. After some time he became engaged to one of the daughters—Miss MARY—and the engagement continued up to her death, which occurred very suddenly some time ago. He then devoted himself to Miss FRANCES; with her he went to church, to ride, to walk, and to various places of entertainment; he occupied a room in her father's house, and in every way made himself at home. This went on for a long time, all parties being apparently contented and happy. One night the inmates of the house were alarmed by HERSEY, who called out that something was the matter with FRANCES. Her mother, on going to the room, found her in a fit, foaming at the mouth. After remaining in this state a few hours, she died. Up to this time no suspicion of any kind had entered the minds of any as to the naturalness of the deaths. At the suggestion of the physician, a *post mortem* examination was had, which showed that FRANCES had taken large quantities of strychnine, and also that she was pregnant. HERSEY acted so strangely during the examination that he was arrested, and his arrest has resulted in this examination. There is no doubt at all but that he seduced the girl, and finding he had gotten into trouble, endeavored by murder to avoid exposure. The Justice has remanded him to prison to wait the action of the civil authorities. The body of

THE OTHER SISTER WAS EXHUMED,

and she, too, had died of poison. As yet the Jury have not given their verdict, though there is no doubt as to what it will be.

Great excitement naturally pervades the whole community, as the family was an eminently respectable one, and all the parties were well-known.

The way of the transgressor is hard, and every day's experience goes to prove it.

Returning from Weymouth, I found myself in time to hear a few of the speakers at

THE PHEMAIL MEETING,

and after brushing up a little, I went to the Melodeon to see and to hear.

As usual, I obtained a desirable seat on the platform, and having secured my hat and umbrella, I buttoned up my pantaloons pockets and scanned the assembly.

On the platform were about forty women. The majority of them had their hair parted on the left side, wore black silk dresses, held cotton umbrellas and a luncheon bag, wore mits, and chewed spruce gum. The only men on it were Rev. Mr. MAY; ROWAN HINTON of Kansas, with his hair down to his middle and his nose in the air; and WM. LLOYD GARRISON, the despiser of the united Bell & Everett Corps.

In the pit were all kinds and rich to behold. White and black; young and old; short drawered women with no skirts; green spectacled, flat-hatted, straw-stringed women with all-colored hair; long, thin, spare faced, miserable-looking thirty-five-year-olders; and occasionally a beauty. The apologies for men, who followed the sister in, were numerous—poor, sad-faced chaps; they will never know what it is to feel the responsibility of a family. Why shouldn't they be bright and peart-looking? It looks to a man up a tree as though something was out of order in the system; but it's none of my business,—so I'll to my work.

When I entered,

SISTER DALL WAS SPEAKING.

This sister is a leader in the strong-minded Israel, and, in many respects, may be considered a fair representative of the tribe, so I will describe her. Mrs. CAROLINE A. DALL (DALL himself was not there) is a short woman, say four feet six in height. Her head sits on a long neck, and is very peculiar in its shape. Her nose is long and pointed, indicating penetration, and her mouth is enormously large, indicating her power of speaking for a long time without fatiguing herself. She is very thin, wears eye-glasses, (gold,) dresses in gingham shorts, has a lace thing on her head, has very tight sleeves, like Bologna sausages, to her dress, and incloses her wrists in pretty point lace cuffs. Her finger nails are very long, and she has a singular habit of rubbing them against each other, producing sounds such as a small boy would make with GEORGE CHRISTY's castenets, and which make a nervous man like myself *squirm* at each rub.

She is a steamboat and a half. Her speech was very long, and consequently rambling. She had some capital ideas as to the fitness of women for the performance of certain kinds of labor, such as type-setting, telegraphic manipulation, painting, watch-making, house service, and nursing. She thought that the change was not a beneficial one which had taken place in the minds of the ladies, concerning house service and the dignity thereof. For her part, she thought there was no place so deserving of an American woman's notice as her kitchen. Our mothers and grand-mothers placed no bar between the parlor and the kitchen, but there was free intercourse between them; and no woman was fit to be called a lady who did not thoroughly understand the duties of her servants. Long applause greeted these sentiments. Let us hope they will be acted on.

A speech was then made by

REV. SAMUEL J. MAY,

which was principally a relation of what "I saw in Europe;" where it seems that women are much better off than here. He told of the female prison at Rome, managed entirely by nuns, where kindly discipline, backed by solitary confinement, is showing what women can do. He paid a glowing tribute to Miss DIX, which was received with hearty applause, and then gave way to

ROWAN J. HINTON, OF KANSAS,

who, in a very doleful strain, told about the women of his Territory. He pledged his word that women should vote and do everything else that man can do in his country, before those privileges should be given them by any other State. He also appealed for pecuniary aid, that his Kansas sisters might have this, that and the other; but beyond applause no notice was taken of his request. The audience grew weary; a black woman appeared upon the stage, and in the frantic applause which greeted her HINTON noticed a gentle hint for him to say good-bye, which he immediately did, and his farewell bow seemed to please the audience more than anything he had said.

The colored woman who was spoken of above is a noted individual, she having escaped from bondage herself, and returning *eight times* into the "dark and bloody ground," has brought off *fifty* of her kindred and friends. Her real name is not known, but she is called

MOSES TUBMAN.

Moses is black as the ace of spades,
Her hair rejoices in wavy braids,
She wears on her back a gingham dress,
And around her neck two white handkerchiefs,
A hard hair pug, on the top of her head,
With four little curls is lovingly wed,
While the turn of her nose and the cock of her eye,
To all the world shows, that dat nigga's sly.

MOSES, or NANCY, as she prefers being called, made a speech, or rather she talked for about half an hour, during which time she related her experience in the South, her running away, her various slave stealing expeditions, and her great love for JOHN BROWN, Rev. Mr. MAY, and her old massa. She is too smart, knows too much,—is being lionized too constantly, and will run against a trouble, some time, in the shape of a mortifying rebuff, which she won't understand, and from which her friends will be unable to extricate her.

When she had said all she could say, and had repeated it in varied language half a dozen times, she yielded the floor to

WM. L. GARRISON,

who was received with loud applause. The first sentence was received with applause, which applause was drowned in hisses. "I HATE this CURSED UNION," said he, and such a storm of mingled applause and demonstrations of disgust I never saw in all my life. At all events it was so strong that Mr. GARRISON qualified his sentence by a long and labored argument, showing that this Union allowed such a person as this glorious wench to be sold into and held in bondage, and so on *ad libitum*. His speech was bitter all the way through, but seemed in the main to suit his hearers, particularly the female portion. At a late hour in the afternoon he closed, and I hastened to the Bell and Everett meeting, hoping to get as strong a dose on the old fogy side as I had at the strong-minded meeting, that the one might offset the other.

HOWARD.

Charles Beard, a bogus operator in grain, was lately arrested in Albany. One of his victims was a miller in Macedon, Wayne County, to whom he sold 600 bushels of wheat at $1 31. He stated that it was in Toledo, O., and contracted for its delivery in three weeks, but it did not make its appearance. Parties in Watertown, Mohawk and Rome suffered to a greater or less extent.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Meeting to Ratify the Nomination of Messrs. Bell and Everett—Faneuil Hall in a Tumult—Speeches of Messrs. Elliott, Stevenson, Hilliard and Henry.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, June 1, 1860.

Faneuil Hall is again politically alive. The papers of the day announced that on this evening the grand Ratification meeting of the Conservative Union Party would be held in this old Cradle of Liberty. A huge bell had been standing in State-street all day long, and occasionally would send forth a dismal note, advising one and all that we ought to be on hand at the great meeting. So here we are, compelled to make a readable report while speaking is going on, while music, cheering, shouting and confusion are the order of the day.

Dr. WARDEN, of Boston, called the meeting to order, and in a brief speech announced the object to be, to ratify the nominations made at the Baltimore Convention. He read the list of officers, which comprised a vast array of respectability and of venerable patriotism. The President was SAMUEL A. ELLIOTT, the only member of Congress in the Massachusetts delegation who voted for the Fugitive Slave law. Since then, till now, his diminished head has not politically been seen. The gentleman, having been introduced, proceeded in a very nervous manner to read his written speech. He congratulated the audience that we were now about to emerge from the darkness which has, for the past four years, so troubled us; that the light was about to appear; that both parties were halting, and were not certain as to their course. We are satisfied with the principles of our fathers. This is our platform, and anything more would be superfluous; and as for the men, whom can we find more fit to lead us than BELL and EVERETT? Who would dare accuse either of these men with selfishness? Who can help feeling confidence in them? I know BELL to be a high-minded gentleman. We all know these men to be eminent statesmen; what can we more? Our candidate for Vice-President I think you all know. He was my tutor in college when I was a freshman. He has become our spokesman lately, holding up to the admiration of the world the Father of our country. What can be desired of any statesman that he cannot furnish. I would not be surprised if the angry minorities of the other two parties should unite on our candidates, and if so, the good common sense of the country would then put our candidates in the position they so well deserve.

Faint applause was interspersed at intervals, but if a bucket of ice-water had been thrown on every man, the audience could not have been cooler.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. STEVENSON, of Boston. He commenced by deprecating all addresses to the people of Boston or of Massachusetts, preferring to speak to the citizens of the United States. Detailing for awhile, the low state of political morals, he asked who can draw us from this foul quagmire so certainly and so speedily as JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT? He promised his eager listeners that a path *should* certainly be cut out, in which these worthy men should march triumphantly to the White House at Washington. There is, said he, no Territory in the United States in which there is any probability of the establishment of human Slavery. Climate and soil, God's great agents, prohibit it. How wicked, and worse than wicked, it is then for us to quarrel over an abstraction. He then pitched into the Republican Party, which was continually interfering with a social evil which troubled it not, and for which it proposed no remedy—and into the Democratic Party, who foolishly laid its head into the lap of its Pro-Slavery mistress, and gave all its mighty power to aid her in her despotism. He thought that very few people thoroughly understood the principles of the Union as of old, and suggested that they attempt no longer to tinker with the Constitution of the United States, (which, being enshrined in our hearts, ought to be lying next the Family Bible on every altar,) but leave such men as BELL and EVERETT to carry the bark, now so tossed, safely into the harbor of quiet and peace. He ridiculed the idea of secession. If South Carolina wants to secede, the only way in which it can be done is for her inhabitants to shovel every inch of her soil into the Gulf and then jump in after it. [Great applause.] Ah, my friends, do we not see in the glorious nominations which we to-night indorse, men who will represent the commerce, the agriculture and arts in which white men are interested in the government of the country. Ah! my friends, these men have a clean balance sheet; they owe no debt to be paid in spoils; they would govern honestly, soberly, quietly, and in a dignified and patriotic manner. The shafts of slander fall harmless at their feet, and their points will not penetrate their honest hearts. We have no platform, say our enemies. Sir, we stand on the Constitution; there we can all meet; there we can shake hands with all lovers of the Union, and there we can pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors to its support. He continued eulogizing GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. EVERETT, D. WEBSTER, A. HAMILTON and J. BELL. The mention of each name was received with tumultuous applause. Why can't we elect these men? [A VOICE—"Because you can't get votes enough."] This seemed to be a sockdologer, and, after a few moments' speaking, describing BELL as he will appear on the 4th of March next, taking the oath of office, &c., and picturing EVERETT, as with modest blush he takes his seat in the Senate, he retired from the stand in a state of great nervous excitability, and the band tooted horribly. Two delegations came in, each man wet through by the pouring rain, and the Chairman introduced

Hon. GEO. S. HILLIARD, who said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS: I was one of the delegates at your Convention in Baltimore, and take great pleasure in accounting to you for the part of the work which I did. As we went there to do the work of sensible men, and not of wild Indians, we went to a decent city, not to a wigwam, a fit emblem of evanescent patriotism, but we met in a holy place, in a church dedicated to the service of the living God. We prayed to the Lord for wisdom, and He heard and answered our prayers. Conventions generally make platforms, and then put candidates on them. We adopted the Constitution, the Union and laws, believing that platforms deceive and mislead the people.

He then described the way in which platforms are constructed, showing how little and how much they may be made to mean. After this, he related the manner in which the nominations were made, showing that much feeling was still rankling in his breast that EVERETT did not get the first position on the ticket. His description of EVERETT's unanimous nomination for the Vice-Presidency was peculiarly interesting and very Bostonish. But his description of EVERETT's disinclination to leave private life was the height of namby-pambyism. He closed with a fervent appeal to the people that they should ratify indeed the nominations by that vote which it was in their power to cast.

Mr. HILLIARD is evidently not a favorite in Boston.

After he sat down certain resolutions, affirming the doctrines of the party were read. While this was going on, a half-drunken chap said that he had understood that this party was not in favor of resolutions, and indicated his determination to retire in disgust.

Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT's letter to EVERETT was then read, after which followed EVERETT's acceptance.

It was received favorably, though its length made it tedious.

THE SPEECH OF MR. HENRY OF TENNESSEE,

was the speech of the evening.

He reviewed the two past Administrations, comparing them with that of FILLMORE. He ridiculed the idea of elevating a man to the Presidency because he split rails; saying he could find a hundred men who have split ten thousand to his one. He assured the audience that the dissolution of the Union was inevitable in case a Republican was elected. In this style he went on for an hour and a half, telling agreeable anecdotes, and making a good impression generally. It is so late that I am compelled to close, and cut Mr. HENRY short.

The foregoing is, however, a correct synopsis of his line of remark. He was greeted with nine rousing cheers, and when he closed, for five minutes no one could speak for the confusion and disorder.

Thus ended the great meeting, the first gun from the East fired in honor of BELL and EVERETT, the eminently respectable and particularly safe nominees of the Conservative Union Party.

HOWARD.

Later from Tampico.

THE BATTLE NEAR THE SAN LUIS—NAMES OF THE PERSONS CAPTURED.

The schooner *Suffolk*, which arrived at New-Orleans on the 28th, from Tampico on the 22d, brought more definite intelligence regarding the late action at San Luis Potosi.

The following are the names of the officers captured by GEN. URAGA. They were sent on to Zacatecas: Gen. D. Romulo Dias de la Vega, wounded slightly; Gen. D. Manuel Maria Calvo, wounded and left behind at Pinos; Col. Antonio Andrade, Lieut.-Cols. Ignacio Lomas, Domingo Vilao, Luis Pastor; Majors Eligio Perez, Augustin Vasques, Miguel Carrera; Captains Jan Noriega, Jose Rios, Augustine Lopez, Laureano Real, Francisco Flores, Pedro Llanas; Lieuts. Juan Rivera, Nepomuceno Sanchez, Ponciano, Manuel Lopez; Ensigns Jean Ensaldo, Pedro Rodriguez, Teodora Clementi, Agapito Hidalgo; Sub-Lieuts. Juan Rodriguez, Serapio Garcia, Luis Bilchis, Felix Medina, Marcos Errazu.

The prisoners, in all, numbered upwards of 1,000, and were sent on to Zacatecas under the escort of Major SANCHEZ ROMAN. They were to be set at liberty as soon as permission was obtained from Vera Cruz and the usual forms could be gone through with.

From Zacatecas, GEN. URAGA moved on towards the capital, but nothing further had been heard from him.

When the *Suffolk* sailed the schooner *Red Fox*, Capt. OLIPHANT, was waiting for a *conducta* which was expected in at Tampico. And still another was expected to follow the first in eight days. It was reported that the *Red Fox* would probably wait for this also.

The sale of the Thorndike Library has been commenced in Boston. Audubon's Birds, 4 vols. folio, brought $600. Hon. Samuel Hooper was the purchaser. The following are the prices at which some of the principal works sold: Belois' Anecdotes, 6 vols., $9 75; Antiquarian Itinerary, 7 vols., $10 50; Chalmers' British Poets, 21 vols., $36 75; Costumes of China, $9; Costumes of Russia, $9; Costumes of Turkey, $8; Costumes of Hindostan, $11; Culloden Papers, $5 12. The sale stopped at lot 147, and will be resumed to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General's Reply to Mr. W. C. Barney's Testimony before the Covode Committee.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1860.

SIR: I transmit herewith, agreeably to the request made in your letter of the 22d inst., copies of the correspondence with WILLIAM C. BARNEY, referred to in his testimony before your Committee, a copy of which you have forwarded to the Department.

With respect to the temporary mail service engaged by this Department between the Atlantic and Pacific States, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, which is the subject of Mr. BARNEY's testimony before your Committee, it is proper, perhaps, that I should submit for your information some observations by way of explanation of the action taken by the Department in the premises.

It is important to observe that this service was not let under a regular advertisement, as in the case of ordinary mail contracts, but under the authority conferred by the proviso in the twenty-third section of the act of July 2, 1836, which authorizes the making of *temporary* contracts by the Postmaster-General, without advertisement.

The previous contracts for the Atlantic and Pacific Mail service, both "*viâ* Panama" and "*viâ* Tehuantepec," were to expire, by express limitation, on the 30th of September, 1859. Congress had failed to legislate for the continuance of the service, on either route, beyond that date, and in view of the vast and important interests involved, both commercial and social, it devolved on this Department, as a matter of absolute necessity, to make temporary arrangements to continue the semi-monthly mail service between New-York and San Francisco, and New-Orleans and San Francisco, until legislative action could be had on the subject. Acting under this pressing necessity, I addressed a letter of inquiry to the old contractors, as well as to all other parties known to the Department at the time as applicants for mail contracts by either of the Isthmus routes, requesting propositions from each, "for transporting the mails of the United States between New York and San Francisco, and between New-Orleans and San Francisco, for a period of nine months from the 1st of October, 1859, to the 30th of June, 1860, inclusive." To secure the fullest competition, no particular route or routes of transmission were designated, but each of the parties proposing was directed to "state the number of trips per month, the time to be occupied each way, the intermediate points embraced in the route or routes, the amount of compensation," &c.; and they were also notified that their proposals "must be accompanied *with a full and satisfactory guarantee* that the party or parties proposing are prepared to perform the designated service, and will, if their proposal is accepted by the Postmaster-General, enter into contract with the Department, with good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of the same, during the period named."

It was not obligatory on the Postmaster-General to accept the *lowest* proposition, without reference to other considerations, as in the case of ordinary mail proposals, duly guaranteed, at the regular lettings; but propositions were invited for the purpose of obtaining full information as to what arrangements could be made for the temporary service designated, it being discretionary with the Postmaster General to make the best arrangements that he could, not only with regard to cost, but also with reference to the character of the service proposed and the ability of the parties proposing to perform it.

Propositions were received from the following parties, viz:

The Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company.

DANIEL H. JOHNSON and WILLIAM C. BARNEY.

The proposal of DANIEL H. JOHNSON, of New-York, for semi-monthly service, "via Nicaragua," at the sum of $162,000, was the lowest received, and being guaranteed in due form, it was accepted, after inquiry into the responsibility of the guarantors, on the 9th of May, 1859. A contract in accordance therewith, containing all the usual stipulations for the faithful performance of the service, was signed on the 31st of May, by Mr. JOHNSON, with sureties approved by the Postmaster of New-York, who had been specially instructed "to see that the sureties offered by Mr. JOHNSON are persons of undoubted means and responsibility, that the Department and the public may have an ample guaranty that the mails will be faithfully carried according to contract."

Notwithstanding the representations made to the Department, by respectable and responsible parties in New-York, at the time the contract was made, of the ability of JOHNSON to perform the service, the Department was wholly unable to obtain, after its execution, any reliable information from him in regard to his arrangements for transporting the mails, and it became very doubtful, in fact, almost certain, before the period for commencing the service arrived, that no arrangements whatever had been completed by him for that purpose, either by providing the necessary steamships for the ocean service, or steamboats and land carriages for the service across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. It was apparent, therefore, that unless a conditional arrangement, contingent upon his failure to carry out his contract, was made with some other party, known to the Department to have at disposal the means for transporting the mails, the first of October would find the Government without a carrier upon this, the most important of all domestic routes, and unable to obtain a contractor for the service, except upon such exorbitant terms as the respective steamship lines between New-York and San Francisco, and the Panama Railroad Company, might choose to demand.

To guard against any such a contingency, it was considered necessary to conclude, in advance if possible, a provisional arrangement with one of the two parties, known at the time to have at command the means of transporting the mails. Those parties were, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and the Panama Railroad and Steamship Companies, both of whom had proposed for service by the Panama route, and were then running rival lines, *viâ* Panama.

The proposition originally submitted by Mr. VANDERBILT being at a lower sum than that of the Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies, and for service either *viâ* Panama or *viâ* Nicaragua, an offer was made to contract conditionally with him on the terms of his proposition, contingent on the failure of JOHNSON to carry out his contract, which offer was accepted by Mr. VANDERBILT, and a provisional contract executed by him on the 30th of August, 1859. This Department, however, studiously avoided giving any information respecting this contract until a telegraphic dispatch, under date of 7th September, appeared in one of the New-York papers, announcing the fact; and this was some three weeks after Mr. JOHNSON, as stated to me in his letter of 20th August, had completed all his arrangements for the performance of the service.

The several propositions made by WILLIAM C. BARNEY, were for service by way of the Isthmus of Nicaragua. They were not considered at the time the provisional arrangement was made with Mr. VANDERBILT, for the following obvious reasons:

First—The opening of a new route for the mails, across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, necessarily involved a very large expenditure of money, and could not be at once effected, even if practicable, a considerable period of time being necessary to complete arrangements to that end.

Second—The Department had no satisfactory information as to the means or ability of Mr. BARNEY or his associates to convey the mails in question *by any route*, and particularly *viâ* Nicaragua, a route generally considered impracticable for mail purposes.

Third—The object of the conditional arrangement referred to was to provide *immediate* means for the transportation of the mails from New-York, New-Orleans and San Francisco, respectively, on the 5th of October, 1859, in the event of JOHNSON's failure. Mr. BARNEY, so far as the Department was informed, had no steamships or other necessary means of transportation at command; and it is manifest that no person or Company would or could enter into such a provisional contract, unless he or they had steamships *at command and in actual service at the time*, upon the route in question.

The copies of Mr. BARNEY's testimony, submitted by you, are herewith returned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT.

Hon. JOHN COVODE, Chairman Special Committee, &c., House of Representatives.

The Germans in Philadelphia were not allowed to celebrate Whitsuntide in peace. As they were returning from Peter's Farms, rowdies chased them over Columbia Bridge, but they obtained reinforcements and administered severe punishment to their assailants. Rifles were discharged by the Turners, but they allege that they only contained blank cartridges. The presence of the police alone prevented a serious disturbance when the Germans returned to Philadelphia.

The late Clarke Gayton Pickman, Esq., of Boston, bequeathed his large and valuable library to Harvard College. He was graduated at Harvard College in the distinguished class of 1811.

LAW REPORTS.

Fifth-avenue versus Livery Stables—What is a "House."

William J. Schenck vs. *Robert Campbell.*—The plaintiff is the owner of a valuable house and lot fronting on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, in this City. The lot was, in 1835, purchased of the defendant, who then owned half the front between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, and extending 150 feet in depth. In the negotiation for the purchase it was agreed that the whole front should be so divided as to be occupied by only three first-class dwelling-houses of extra width. The deed from defendant to the plaintiff contained a covenant that the plaintiff should not erect on the premises "any *livery, stage, or omnibus stable*, slaughter-house, &c.," or any structure "in which any kind of business *noxious or disagreeable to the neighboring inhabitants should be carried on*," and also a warrant by the defendant that "*no more than two houses*" should be erected on the residue of the front between the plaintiff's purchase and Thirty-second street. The plaintiff thereupon erected his house at an expense of over $50,000. Shortly after, the defendant sold a part of the remaining land to Mrs. Underhill, who erected thereon a very expensive dwelling-house, leaving the corner lot, about 38 feet in width, unoccupied. In March last the defendant applied to the plaintiff to waive the restriction against erecting more than one house on the corner lot, who manifested a willingness to permit him to erect two houses to correspond in character with the architecture of the neighboring buildings, if he would submit to him his architect's plans. The defendant declined to be controlled in this way, and at once commenced the erection of a livery-stable on the corner, informing plaintiff that if the neighborhood did not want a livery stable there, they would negotiate with him for the property. This action was thereupon brought, and an injunction allowed, restraining the erection of the livery-stable.

The defendant thereupon moved for a dissolution of the injunction, and the motion was now argued before Justice Robertson, at Special Term, in the Superior Court.

ROBERTSON, J.—After holding first that a livery stable, even in a city, is not *per se* a nuisance, although it may be so used as to become one, the Court sustained the injunction on the single ground that the covenant "that no more than *two houses*" should be erected on the remaining lands was to be interpreted as forbidding the erection of any thing but dwelling houses. Upon that branch of the case his opinion is as follows:

The erection of a livery stable is a violation of the grant or covenant that no more than two houses shall be erected on the residue of the lot remaining after the conveyance to the plaintiff. "House," in both its ordinary and legal meaning, implies a dwelling. Its equivalent in every European language expresses more the purpose of the structure than its materials or form, except so far as they contribute to such purpose; for to the Nomad even a tent is a house. Its root in language is said to be a word indicating shelter and protection. In Latin the same word expresses a house. The first definition given of it by Dr. Johnson is "a place where a man lives, a place of human abode," citing Bacon and Shakespeare as authorities; in this he is followed by the most recent work of Worcester. It is used throughout that "great well of English undefiled," the Bible, to express the same idea. The secondary meanings attributed to it, such as family, race, mode of living, bodies of persons habitually meeting together, commercial firms and the like, abandon all idea of the edifice, and retain that of those for whose shelter it is intended. The same result is produced in other languages. *Dwelling* is never added to it except to distinguish it from outhouses, warehouses and the like. Legal authority also sanctions this use. *Aldred's case* (9 Rep. 58 a,) Crabbe on Real Property; 2 Russell on Crimes, 352 3d ed.; 4 Rawle R. 399, 4 Penn. State R. 93; Surman vs Darley; 14 Mees & W. R. 181.

As, therefore, the defendant have no right to erect a building except for the habitation of man, the motion to dissolve must be denied with $7 costs.

J. T. Williams for motion to dissolve: B. D. Silliman and Wm. Curtis Noyes opposed.

General Sessions.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE JUNE TERM—PLEAS OF GUILTY.

The June Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. A Grand Jury will be impanneled to-day.

Thomas Newell, indicted for forgery in the second degree, having been detected in passing counterfeit $3 bills on the Exchange Bank, pleaded guilty, and was remanded till Friday for sentence.

Thomas Bridget, charged with an assault and battery on Evan Nightingale on April 13, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

John Hurd, Jr., charged with arson in the second degree, in setting fire, as was alleged, to the dwelling-house of John Riley, No. 12 Sullivan-street, was placed on trial. The principal witness against him was his own son. He was acquitted, the evidence being very slight.

John Cronin, charged with burglary in the second degree, pleaded guilty and was sent for two years to the State Prison. On April 29 he broke into the store of Robert Connolly, No. 134 White-street, and stole clothing worth $24.

Henry Regan, charged with burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On May 9 he broke into the store of Tragoth Dietrich, and stole four bales of tobacco, worth $160. Remanded for sentence till Friday. The Court adjourned.

Action against a Railroad—A Swearing Witness.

Stephen Meyer by Sigmond Lang, guardian, &c., vs. *The Second avenue Railroad Company.*—This was an action against the Second-avenue Railroad Company to recover damages for alleged injuries to Stephen Meyer, a lad of 9 years.

The plaintiff claimed that on the 22d of May, 1858, he was on board the cars of defendants coming down town, and that at the point of junction of Twenty-first-street and the avenue, the driver of the car pushed him off, and in falling from the cars his foot was caught on the rail and cut off. In consequence of which it is alleged his leg had to be amputated, and he remains for life a cripple.

The defendants deny everything alleged, and aver that the plaintiff was injured by his own negligence and carelessness.

The case was now brought on for trial, before Justice BOSWORTH, in the Superior Court, and is still on.

One Kloger was examined for plaintiff, and, upon being examined by defendant's counsel, was asked if he had not told some one that, if he would testify on the trial as he (witness) did, it would be worth $200 to him, (the third party.) Kloger "boiled over," responding that it was a c——d lie.

Justice BOSWORTH spoke of committing the witness, who then said he was never before in Court, and had been insulted.

The physician to the boy testified that the injuries were as set forth in the complaint.

Wm. H. Brown for plaintiff; John Slosson for Company.

Action Against the City.

Robert Owens vs *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff alleges that on the 14th of July, 1858, about 9 o'clock in the evening, he was riding on the cart of one Ranney, and that as they were passing the corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue, one wheel of the cart fell into a "Corporation hole," throwing him from the cart upon his head and shoulders, greatly and permanently injuring him.

He now sues to recover damages for the negligence of the City, by which he claims to have been injured. The defence denies all allegations of the complaint. The cause is still on before Judge BRADY in the Common Pleas.

N. Millard for plaintiff. John Graham opposed.

The Forrest Divorce Case Forever.

Catharine N. Forrest vs *Edwin Forrest.*—This case was again before Justice MONCRIEF in the Superior Court at Special Term, upon a second attempt to agree upon a final order. There were certain objectionable words that counsel wished should be expunged, and others equally desirable they wished interpolated.

After considerable discussion, however, counsel agreed upon terms satisfactory to both parties without the interposition of the Court.

Mr. Chase and Charles O'Conor for plaintiff; Jas. T. Brady and John Van Buren for defendant.

Will of Mrs. Whitney.

The will of Mrs. Harriet Whitney, widow of the late Stephen Whitney, has been admitted to probate by the Surrogate, Hon. EDWARD C. WEST.

The testatrix leaves to her niece, Jane M. Hyer, $1,000; to another niece, Harriet Rowland, $2,000, and to a third niece, Mary Wood, $2,000. All the residue of her property she gives to Emeline Dore, wife of John Dore. Mrs. Dore, it will be remembered, is a daughter to whom Mr Stephen Whitney bequeathed the use only of $125,000.

The Record Commission Case.

McSpedon & Baker vs. *The Board of Supervisors.*—This case was to have been taken up by Justice SUTHERLAND, of Special Term, but as J. W. Edmonds, plaintiffs' counsel, was absent, it was postponed until Wednesday.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

PIERREPONT J.—*Morton* vs. *Pinckney.*—Case settled.

Court Calendar......TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 106, 9, 989, 565, 591, 719, 1081, 101, 1103, 711, 1111, 1137, 1119, 1137½, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1181, 15, 1183, 1185. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 20, 21, 25, 26, 15, 29 to 43, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Thursday. *Part II.*—Same as Monday.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 134, 1873, 2381, 1860, 2035, 1612, 2041, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2059, 2060, 2062, 2066, 1856, 363. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Wednesday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 4.

$24,000 Tenn. 6s 90.... 92	200 Reading R....bnwk 41⅞
2,000 Va. State 6s.... 93⅛	100 do.... 41¾
2,000 Mo State 6s.... 84⅜	100 do....s60 41¾
12,000 do.... 84⅜	100 do.... 41⅝
10,000 do....b30 84⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R.... 53
5,000 do....b10 84⅜	200 do....s60 53
5,000 do....s60 84¼	50 do....b7 53¼
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.... 93¾	100 do....b30 53⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s. [illegible]	200 do.... 53¼
2,000 Erie R. 5th M. Bs. 59⅜	150 Mich. So. & N. I. R.. 12
5,000 Erie R. 3d M.	50 do....s30 12
Bs. 1883....s60 88	50 Mil & Miss. R.... 7
4,000 do....	100 La C. & Mil &.... ⅛
3,000 Mich So.2d M. Bs. 47	25 Little Miami R.... 86
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.. 91	50 Mich. So. & N. Ind.
4,000 L.C.&M. L.G. Bs. 20	Guar'd St'k..s30 24⅜
2,000 Clev &T.S.F.Bs. 73⅛	250 do....s30 24⅜
40 National Bank.... 103	100 do.... 24⅝
10 Hanover Bank.... 98	200 do....b30 24¾
15 Market Bank.... 102	100 do.... 24¾
10 Ocean Bank.... 96	15 Panama Railroad.. 134
15 Artisans' Bank.... 85	100 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip. 63⅛
850 New-York Cen. R. 82⅜	350 do.... 63⅜
25 do.... 82¼	50 do....b30 63⅝
200 do....s60 82¼	100 do....b60 63⅝
100 do....b3 82⅜	300 do....s10 63⅝
100 do....b60 82⅝	20 Clev. Col.&Cin. R. 93
50 do.... 82⅜	450 Gal & Chic. R.... 64
55 Pacific Mail S. Co.. 91	100 do.... 64
50 do....s60 91	200 do....s30 64
100 do.... 91⅛	50 do.... 64
50 do.... 91¼	50 do....b60 64⅛
150 do....b30 91½	40 do.... 64⅛
50 do....b30 91¾	100 Clev. & Toledo R. 29⅜
50 do.... 91⅝	300 do....b60 30
100 do....b30 92	50 do.... 29⅞
50 do.... 92	200 do....b10 30
23 Erie Railroad.... 20½	650 do.... 30
100 do.... 20⅜	10 Chic. & R. Island R 70⅜
50 do....b30 20⅜	600 do.... 70⅛
100 do.... 21	100 do.... 70⅜
100 do....s60 21	50 Chic., Bur. & Qy R. 77⅜
50 do.... 21⅛	100 do.... 77⅛
50 do.... 21⅛	200 do....b10 77⅛
20 Erie R. As. Stock. 30	10 do.... 77⅛
100 Hudson R. R....opg 49	100 do....s60 77
100 do.... 49	50 do....s30 77
50 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 10	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s '90.... 92	150 Mich. Central R.b30 53⅜
3,000 Missouri S. 6s.... 84⅜	100 do.... 53
5,000 M. S. S. F. Bs.... 71⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. R.b30 12⅛
1,000 H. & St. J. R.B. 72	200 do.... 12⅛
2,000 L. C. & M. L.G.B 19⅛	100 Del., L. & W. R. 91
100 Pac. M. S. Co....b60 92½	100 M. So. & N. Ia. G.S. 24⅝
200 do.... 92	250 do....s30 24⅝
50 do.... 91⅞	100 Panama R....b60 134½
50 do....s30 91⅞	50 do.... 134½
50 do....b30 91¾	200 Ill. C Scrip....b60 63⅝
50 Erie Railroad.... 21⅛	200 do.... 63⅝
50 do.... 21⅛	100 do....b60 63⅝
483 N. Y. Cen. R.... 82⅝	200 do.... 63⅝
300 do....b60 82⅝	125 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 9⅝
100 do....b30 82⅝	50 Chic. & R. I. R.... 70⅝
50 do.... 82⅝	100 do.... 70⅝
50 Hud. R. R....b30 49	100 do....b60 70⅝
200 Reading Railroad. 41⅝	50 do.... 70¾
200 do....s60 41⅝	

MONDAY, June 4—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, June 2, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 26:

Decrease in Loans	$318,429
Increase in Specie	1,103,684
Decrease in Circulation	52,410
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,257,028

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 4, 1859.	June 2, 1860.	May 26, 1860.
Capital	$68,508,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	125,006,766	124,792,271	125,110,700
Specie	23,728,311	24,535,457	23,431,773
Circulation	8,427,642	8,774,063	8,826,473
Gross Deposits	103,207,002	104,268,785	104,599,802
Exchanged	20,628,166	22,888,107	24,476,162
Undrawn	82,578,836	81,380,678	80,123,640
In Sub-Treasury	4,327,155	6,621,183	6,981,660

The Bank return is a strong one on the Specie line. The increase again reflects the active receipts by express from the interior. The same movement, it will be remembered, went far last Summer to neutralize the export demand for Specie, when it was much heavier than at present. The aggregate stock of Specie in Bank and Sub-Treasury is now full three millions ahead of this time last year. The figures are $31,156,000, as against $28,055,000 at the beginning of June, 1859. The Discount line is comparatively steady. With every ability to increase it, on living terms of interest, some of the heavy Banks in the Street decline to take long paper as cheaply as much of it can be negotiated outside. The deposit average is up a million and a quarter of dollars. The market for money to-day is without alteration in rates. The quotation of 5@6 ℔ cent. covers nearly everything that is done on the Street. Exchange opens for the *Persia* at the rates current for Saturday's mail: London, 109⅝; Paris, f.5.14⅜@f.5.13¾. The steamer will take several considerable parcels of Silver at hand from New-Orleans, and the present engagements of Gold add up about $750,000. There is no Havre steamer sailing on Saturday. The *Glasgow*, of Mr. DALE's line, is the Liverpool steamer for that day.

The foreign news received yesterday and published this morning, and the additional items of later intelligence *viâ* Queenstown—one of which is the reduction of the rate of interest at the Bank of England to 4 ℔ cent.—imparted strength to the Stock Market this forenoon, and gave altogether a firmer or more reliable tone to the dealings than ruled through the past week. The advance in New-York Central was to 82½ ℔ cent., being ½ ℔ cent. above Saturday's closing bid, and 1 ℔ cent. above the lowest sales of last week. In New-York and Erie, and some of the Western shares, the rise was still more decided—on Erie 1 ℔ cent.; Michigan Southern, 1½ ℔ cent. on Guaranteed, and 1¼ ℔ cent. on the Common Stock; on Illinois Central 1 ℔ cent., and about the same on Michigan Central, Toledo and Chicago, and Burlington. Galena closed something less firm, after the report of the traffic for the closing week in May, which compares with a good week last season. There was a free demand for Pacific Mail, both for cash and on time, and a rise of 1¾@2 ℔ cent. was attained. The price is now about 91½ cash and 92 on buyer's option. From some additional lights on the transfer difficulty, it is now believed that the ultimate loss to the Company will be brought within $50,000. Panama shares were also ½ ℔ cent. firmer. The State Stocks advanced ⅜@½ ℔ cent. on Tennessees and Missouris, and nearly all the Railway mortgages were steady. The exceptions are Erie Thirds, which are down ½ ℔ cent., and the La Crosse Land Grants, which reacted to 19½ ℔ cent. In the afternoon the market closed with less spirit than was shown at the early Board, but without material change in prices. There was a reaction of ½ ℔ cent. in Erie, after the orders of the day had been executed. The concession on New-York Central was ⅛ ℔ cent., 82¼ bid, 82⅜ asked. A number of the members of the Board remained in the Stock Exchange room after the adjournment, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps to constitute a regular list of Mining Stocks, to be called daily at a separate Board. The meeting, after an hour's discussion, and various suggestions as to the most effective plan of a Mining Board, appointed a Committee to report to an adjourned meeting on Wednesday next.

The Illinois Central line gains $21,853 on the last week's traffic in May, and this places the month's receipts as follows:

May, 1860	$217,202
May, 1859	141,680
Increase	$75,522
Land receipts in May	56,062

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company for the month of May were:

1860	$101,974
1859	69,868
Increase	$32,106

The Galena and Chicago road shows a decrease on the fourth week as follows:

1860	$30,924
1859	42,993
Decrease	$11,959

The month of May stands: $114,173 against $122,007 in May, 1859.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℔ cent.

The following quotations of uncurrent money are from GWYNNE & DAY:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-England	1-5@ —	S. Carolina & Ga.	¾@ ⅞
New-York State	3-10@ —	Ill., Wis. & Iowa	2¼@ —
N. Jersey ex F.B's	1-5@ —	Louisiana	1 @ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ —	Michigan	1 @ —
Baltimore	⅛@ ⅜	Missouri	2 @ —
Interior Penn	⅜@ ½	Ohio, Ky. and Ind.	1 @ —
Delaware 5 and up	1-5@ —	Mobile, Ala	1⅛@ —
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅜	Tennessee	1⅛@1⅜
Virginia	⅛@ 1	Canada	⅜@ ¾
North Carolina	1⅛@ —		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buy.	Sell.
160 acres	70 ℔ acre.	78 ℔ acre.
120 acres	70 ℔ acre.	78 ℔ acre.
80 acres	85 ℔ acre.	93 ℔ acre.
40 acres	1 00 ℔ acre.	1 10 ℔ acre.

The supply of Warrants in the market is limited.

The day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office was as follows:

Total Receipts	$346,563 08
Payments	360,882 32
Balance	6,606,863 91

Included in receipts were $113,000 for Customs.

The receipts at tide water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the fourth week of May, in 1860 and 1859, as reported by the Albany *Evening Journal*, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1860	51,300	350,100	1,028,009	7,100
1859	23,000	97,200	104,800	16,400
Inc.	28,300	252,900	923,200	Dec. 9,300

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1860	159,000	877,200	2,475,000	74,400
1859	83,100	210,600	386,700	111,400
Incr'se	75,900	666,600	2,088,300	Dec.37,000

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 209,420 bbls. of flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of Produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 31st ult., have been as follows:

Canal open—	1860. April 25.	1859. April 15.	1858. April 28.
Flour, bbls	159,000	83,100	166,300
Wheat, bush	877,200	210,600	1,703,900
Corn, bush	2,475,000	386,700	306,100
Barley, bush	74,400	111,400	236,500
Rye, bush	28,300	57,600	84,300
Oats, bush	1,294,000	1,024,800	751,400
Pork, bbls	3,510	20,900	3,971
Beef, bbls	1,164	12,200	3,975
Cheese, lbs	107,100	141,600	83,800
Lard, lbs	10,400	424,400	1,262,500
Butter, lbs	26,800	101,600	6,100
Bacon, lbs	337,500	348,900	1,182,600
Wool, lbs	——	17,900	99,000

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 2.	LOANS. May 26.	SPECIE. June 2.	SPECIE. May 26.
Bk. of New-York	4,718,906	4,732,107	737,887	809,642
Manhattan Co	3,874,268	4,082,285	1,168,917	1,074,548
Merchants' Bank	5,378,082	5,453,828	1,068,045	1,094,[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	4,107,177	4,186,780	505,840	659,944
Union Bank	2,675,949	2,769,519	580,333	443,145
Bk. of America	6,265,267	6,037,253	1,789,749	1,455,011
Phenix Bank	3,143,399	3,107,786	498,701	437,473
City Bank	2,173,209	2,183,466	452,141	539,836
Tradesmen's Bk	1,491,601	1,449,091	227,911	247,169
Fulton Bank	1,506,823	1,536,509	253,443	280,014
Chemical Bank	1,969,802	1,993,754	376,698	327,709
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,173,243	2,140,136	252,333	271,693
National Bank	2,177,980	2,205,953	237,139	[illegible]
Butc.&Drov.Bk	1,784,160	1,785,157	323,447	300,886
Mech. & Trad.Bk	1,604,441	1,615,080	173,287	175,115
Greenwich Bank	802,612	812,103	51,720	53,973
Leather Man. Bk	1,894,699	1,947,506	36,931	290,796
SeventhWard Bk	1,363,876	1,351,271	192,497	180,673
Bk.St.New-York	3,263,883	3,335,887	818,440	742,541
Am.Exchange Bk	[illegible]	7,080,097	1,187,426	1,060,134
Bk. of Commerce	11,579,499	11,603,259	3,660,424	3,428,295
Broadway Bank	2,130,469	2,044,910	263,086	288,386
Ocean Bank	1,658,823	1,710,439	408,916	400,044
Mercantile Bank	2,762,447	2,782,020	165,495	410,374
Pacific Bank	1,081,293	1,094,012	839,997	[illegible]
Bank of Republic	3,938,463	4,003,900	105,065	94,342
Chatham Bank	721,726	736,012	114,751	107,446
People's Bank	701,765	713,096	279,350	210,047
Bank of N. Am	1,619,903	1,658,711	156,438	150,437
Hanover Bank	1,567,856	1,578,117	130,684	133,897
Irving Bank	867,354	881,799	1,068,370	1,101,858
Metropolitan Bk	6,975,758	6,634,935	167,086	147,776
Citizens' Bank	821,719	819,824	169,335	142,454
Nassau Bank	1,729,581	1,746,189	222,737	235,776
Market Bank	1,728,537	1,723,399	209,008	144,489
St. Nicholas Bk	1,036,073	1,030,457	781,352	742,773
Shoe & Leath Bk	2,689,514	2,679,276	280,416	188,153
Corn Exch. Bank	1,621,097	1,625,706	522,828	476,016
Continental Bank	3,245,853	3,303,484	234,373	288,583
Bk.of Commw'lth	1,110,890	1,127,370	88,825	81,460
Oriental Bank	542,305	540,633	128,610	107,891
Marine Bank	1,019,602	1,027,621	59,669	53,713
Atlantic Bank	569,939	571,705	417,079	305,743
Imp.&Trad's Bk	2,754,076	2,767,946	1,240,257	1,254,470
Park Bank	5,563,129	5,571,819	168,686	119,355
Artisans' Bank	956,789	1,036,967	82,344	65,828
Mech.Bk'g Ass'n	764,668	757,675	111,135	98,310
Grocers' Bank	563,802	577,188	89,452	52,643
North River Bank	509,043	511,596	53,404	62,160
East River Bank	398,456	376,915	58,075	56,847
N.Y.DryDock Co	438,931	440,209	20,816	23,208
N. Y. Exch. Bank	341,934	354,313	49,919	56,219
Bull's Head Bank	479,540	474,048	33,090	29,673
N. Y. County Bk	452,595	456,087	112,262	107,440
Manuf.&Mer. Bk	635,464	633,388		
Total	124,792,271	125,110,700	24,535,457	23,431,773
	Decrease	$318,429	Increase	$1,103,684

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. June 2.	CIRCULATION. May 26.	DEPOSITS—NET. June 2.	DEPOSITS—NET. May 26.
Bk. of New-York	417,773	425,727	2,856,973	2,813,196
Manhattan Co	337,480	331,891	2,469,140	2,494,932
Merchants' Bank	186,125	193,941	3,301,810	3,361,712
Mechanics' Bank	301,171	305,809	2,619,323	2,889,912
Union Bank	202,356	205,163	1,918,828	1,969,419
Bk. of America	135,856	132,420	5,022,662	4,619,528
Phenix Bank	126,377	118,637	1,761,012	1,630,079
City Bank			1,626,124	1,599,128
Tradesmen's Bk	311,757	307,378	819,415	816,288
Fulton Bank	225,229	224,156	1,101,157	1,136,357
Chemical Bank	344,889	350,352	2,212,700	2,107,648
Merch. Exch. Bk	131,387	134,565	1,137,638	1,147,581
National Bank	168,317	167,616	961,975	977,280
Butc.&Drov.Bk	193,723	189,482	1,319,840	1,300,498
Mech. & Trad Bk	129,689	133,514	772,131	781,668
Greenwich Bank	159,637	161,761	550,502	550,558
Leather Man. Bk	225,405	236,619	1,140,642	1,134,217
SeventhWard Bk	226,920	227,085	755,958	747,749
Bk. St.New-York	263,355	312,165	1,751,925	1,637,779
Am.ExchangeBk	206,744	208,797	4,290,215	4,142,439
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,135,510	5,796,500
Broadway Bank	271,827	265,934	1,924,988	1,992,102
Ocean Bank	108,052	108,829	1,111,019	1,126,951
Mercantile Bank	29,838	28,622	2,075,850	2,028,944
Pacific Bank	124,245	125,064	830,104	834,306
Bk. of Republic	219,885	216,401	2,947,875	3,049,834
Chatham Bank	126,524	122,704	486,519	480,805
People's Bank	107,908	108,258	514,201	514,480
Bank of N. Am	79,806	81,182	854,090	813,223
Hanover Bank	85,471	86,362	779,931	791,643
Irving Bank	123,648	124,498	638,945	622,577
Metropolitan Bk	243,936	250,690	4,112,696	3,872,704
Citizens' Bank	160,742	158,819	667,786	653,643
Nassau Bank	129,908	127,015	963,823	933,470
Market Bank	206,389	204,172	1,080,136	1,066,885
St. NicholasBank	89,655	92,944	642,151	578,632
Shoe & Leath Bk	167,887	152,936	2,294,299	2,257,383
Corn Exch. Bank	124,719	121,374	834,107	747,595
Continental Bank	180,486	184,261	1,868,715	1,875,280
Bk. of Commw'lth	223,587	225,065	799,949	838,471
Oriental Bank	103,741	98,615	368,694	373,468
Marine Bank	123,196	126,581	572,590	571,052
Atlantic Bank	81,096	79,245	256,508	251,399
Imp.&Trad's Bk	193,210	190,170	1,738,791	1,656,638
Park Bank	177,213	181,751	4,792,020	4,789,601
Artisans' Bank	91,347	92,283	538,050	540,402
Mech.Bk'g Ass'n	108,338	106,829	405,633	385,384
Grocers' Bank	55,347	54,480	413,045	408,056
North River Bank	72,172	70,569	420,734	387,272
East River Bank	86,993	86,978	279,224	277,364
N.Y.Dry Dock Co	147,781	148,368	231,868	231,586
N. Y. Exch. Bk	100,900	106,275	308,878	329,491
Bull's Head Bank	113,147	112,943	439,339	450,414
N. Y. County Bk	92,609	90,921	321,855	322,848
Manuf.&Mer. Bk	126,306	126,282	432,608	404,447
Total	8,774,063	8,826,473	81,380,678	80,123,640
	Decrease	$52,420	Increase	$1,251,038

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 4, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 43 bbls. Ashes, 15,470 bbls. Flour, 25,420 bushels Wheat, 35,235 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Rye, 12,997 bushels Oats, 152 pkgs. Provisions, and 166 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 85 bbls. at $5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The market has been rather more active, sales having been made of 2,500 bales, part in *transitu*, at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for to-day. Desirable lots, especially of State, have not been very freely offered, as the principal holders anticipate an improvement in the market, and are not disposed to force sales. Prices have been generally supported. The transactions add up 9,250 bbls, including superfine State at $5 20@$5 27½, chiefly within the range; extra State at $5 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 20; extra Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 45@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 27½
Extra State	5 30@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 40@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 80@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bds	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 05@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 85@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in limited demand, and is rather heavy. Sales have been made of 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$7 60 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 600 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and prices of Spring have favored sellers. The day's business comprises 35,300 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; White Michigan, in barrels, at $1 58@$1 60; White Indiana, afloat and in store, at $1 48@$1 50; Amber Western at $1 40; Milwaukee Club, in store and afloat, at $1 29@$1 30 per bushel. Corn is less plenty, and being in good request it has advanced; sales have been reported, since our last, of 80,000 bushels at 62c.@63½c. for heated and damp mixed Western, 64c.@66c., chiefly 64c.@65c., for ordinary to very choice; sound do. do.; 70c.@71c. for yellow Western, and 69½c.@70c. for yellow Southern ℔ bushel. Other kinds are entirely nominal. Rye is selling slowly at 92c.@94c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues dull and heavy at from 60c.@72½c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand including very poor to very good Canada, at 38c.@42½c.; Western, 38c.@42c.; State, 42c.@43½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c. ℔ bushel. Prime lots, especially of State, are sparingly offered. The average quality of a large portion of the receipts is inferior, as is also the condition in which very many boat-loads arrive. Hence, the wide range of prices now current in this market.

HIDES—The receipts and sales, this week, have been moderate. The changes in prices have been unimportant. Week's receipts, 34,500 hides and 4 bales do. Week's sales, 37,262 hides, including, according to the Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER, 1,000 Buenos Ayres, for Europe, 25 lbs. 25c., cash, in bond, usual selection; 4,000 California, 22@23 lbs., part 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,800 California-Mexican, 22 lbs., part, 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,100 Matamoras, 22 lbs., 22½c., 6 months, rejecting bad and bulls; 1,000 Truxillo, 17 lbs., on private terms; 319 Maracaibo, 22 lbs., 22½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,022 San Juan, 19 lbs., part, 22½c., 7 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,500 Maranham, dry-salted, 28 lbs., 17½c., 6 months, usual selection; 200 Jamaica, D. S., for Philadelphia, 32 lbs., on private terms; 3,000 Penang Cow, for Boston, 8@8½ lbs., on private terms; 500 Penang Buffalo, 50 lbs., on private terms; 3,700 Texas, divers, 22@28 lbs., 18½c.@20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 5,900 South Western, 19@23 lbs., 17½c.@18½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 Wet-salted Demerara, 48 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Western Slaughters, 68@75 lbs., 9c.@9½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 Western Slaughters, extra, 70 lbs., 10c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., 9@9½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. In addition to the above: 5,921 Buenos Ayres, are reported to be tanned for importer's account. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 251,600 dry Hides; 6,000 Wet-salted Hides; 400 Horse Hides, and 100 bales East India Hides.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive to-day, sales having been confined to 750 bbls., in lots, at $17 95@$18 for New Mess; $17 42½@$17 50 for Old Mess; $13 50 for New Prime, and $12 50 for Old Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at from 9½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Lard is in demand. Sales have been reported of 350 tcs. and bbls., at from 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is inquired for. Sales have been made of 275 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for common to prime Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and extra Western Mess; or Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in moderate request, at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 10c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day: 225 tcs., at $4 25@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been more extensive to-day, having amounted to 870 hhds., including Cuba, at 6⅞c.@7⅜c., and Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; and 2,850 boxes Havana, part at 7⅛c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., in lots, at 21½c.@22c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The movement in this line, during the month of May Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "We have to report a better demand for nearly all descriptions of Wool during the month of May. Prices, however, have not improved; holders have become more disposed to meet the views of buyers. The stock of Fleece Wool in this market is almost exhausted, but there is a fair supply in neighboring markets, and we may find more old Wool carried over into the new clip this year than for several years past. The stock of Pulled Wools is ample, and presents a good selection. The season for pulling being over now, we can expect to see a steady sale, and the stock quietly disappearing. The attention of both manufacturers and dealers at present is principally directed to the new clip, the prices of which are thought to rule from 5c. to 8c. at least below those of last clip; and since the operations of the past year rendered a loss instead of a profit; buyers should be cautious, the more so when they consider the great increase of the importations of woolen goods, which have depressed our markets for woolen fabrics, and are still exercising this influence. In fine foreign Wool, especially of Cape, there has been more doing at reduced prices, and fine Mestizo has also sold moderately at a similar reduction. Prices of both kinds are considered low at present. Medium and low clothing foreign Wools have met with a better demand, and the stock is decreasing. The heavy Spanish and Lisbon Wools, however, remain neglected, although the prices are materially reduced. Low foreign Wools have continued in good demand at firm prices, and good kinds for worsted have even advanced a little, and are scarce. From the European markets we learn that there is no more of the former sanguine feeling, as the late transactions in woolen fabrics with this country have not proved satisfactory, and the political affairs have not a favorable influence. The auction sales of about 80,000 bales in London are progressing much better than anticipated. The decline is only 1d @1½d. ℔. in Australian and Cape. The competition of the French buyers has become much greater since France has reduced the duty to a nominal one, and by means of this liberal measure the prices in that country have improved."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 400 bbls. Flour, to fill up, on private terms; 13,000 bushels Corn, part at 7¾d.; 20 tons Oil, at 25s.; and 100 boxes Bacon at 22s. For Glasgow, 20 tons Oil, at 30s. For Hamburgh, 1,200 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d.; 100 bales Tobacco, on terms not ascertained; with some Heavy Goods, at 30s.

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The proper study of mankind is Man."

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CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the House Staff of Bellevue Hospital, held June 4, 1860, to take into consideration the death of Dr. JOSEPH B. RICHARDS, Senior Assistant Physician to the 4th Medical Division, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the All-Wise to remove from our midst by death our beloved associate Dr. JOSEPH B. RICHARDS, we recognize in this the hand of an overruling Power and bow in humble submission to His dispensation. Nevertheless we feel that in this we have lost one for whom our love was deep, and our respect unqualified: and it is at once gratifying to us, and due to his memory, that we express our appreciation of his worth and manly integrity, as manifested in the relations of a professional brother, associate and friend; be it therefore

Resolved, That we feel most deeply the void that has been created by his untimely removal from among us; the more especially from a full recognition of that combination of qualities which had so closely endeared him to us, and which predicted for him a successful professional career.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in the loss of one who at this period of his maturing manhood is thus cut off from a future full of promise and a life of well-directed usefulness, our feeling of regret is softened by the conviction that he has not been taken from us unprepared.

Resolved, That we, the House Staff, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the Attending Physicians for their timely counsels, and to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and the Officers of the Hospital, for affording every assistance in their power which his critical condition demanded.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family; and be also published in the *New-York Times*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, and the Utica *Morning Herald*.

Signed,
ALEXANDER HADDEN, M. D., Chairman.
JOHN HOWE, JR., M. D., Secretary.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The concluding examinations of the Free Night Classes will be held as follows, in the Lecture-room in the upper part of the building:

On TUESDAY, June 5, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Chemistry, under Prof. DRAPER.

On WEDNESDAY, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Mechanical Philosophy, under Prof. REUBEN.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Mathematics, under Prof. HEDRICK.

On SATURDAY, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Music, under Dr. GUILMETTE.

The friends of the Institution and those of free instruction for the working classes, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

The anniversary exercises at the close of the session will take place in the Great Hall, on the evenings of Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th of June. Tickets to be had on application at the office, one week in advance.

By order of the Trustees,
JAMES T. HODGE, Curator.

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A LARGE VARIETY OF RICHER GOODS,
IN HEAVY BLACK SILK MANTILLAS AND SHAWLETTES,
From $14 to $25 each.
And an immense assortment of
LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
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Will offer on MONDAY, June 4,
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Also, REAL ENGLISH THREAD COLLARS, GUIPURE PATTERNS, at 3s., worth from 5s. to 7s.
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Have just received a fresh lot of
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SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
CHARLES HEARD & CO. No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer, on MONDAY, June 4,
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ELEGANT SILKS
And other rich Dress Goods,
At a great sacrifice
On the original cost.
Seasonable Spring Silks,
At 30, 40, 50 and 60 cents per yard.
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At 70, 80, 90, and 100 cents per yard,
Being an actual reduction of 40 per cent.
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Five Cases Superb Grisseilles,
For traveling dresses.
At 2s. 6d. per yard, actual cost 40 cents per yard.
500 Rich Barege Robes, new styles,
From late auction sales,
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OF A BANKRUPT STOCK,
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From 1s. per yard to $3 50 per set.
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Of every description.
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N. B.—Some extraordinary inducements will be offered for this month. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
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BY LAST STEAMER
We have received a few new and
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in
BROCADE, SATIN and BROCATEL,
Worthy the first examination of those about
to purchase
FURNITURE COVERINGS
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PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

NEW CHINTZES, SHADES,
SHADE HOLLANDS,
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FIXTURES.
Shades put up by a practical upholsterer.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

DRY GOODS STORE.
For sale by the Assignee, the stock of goods, fixtures and lease of store corner Bleecker and Christopher sts.
A good stock and an excellent stand.
Apply on the premises.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
CORSETS AND SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY.
Just received French, German and English Corsets, for Summer wear, from $1 to $5—elegant shapes.
Mrs GAYNOR being her own manufacturer, makes Skirts a specialty. Skeletons, hair-cloth, brilliant and traveling Skirts on hand and made to order, including the much admired new shape La Gabriella.
N. B.—Skirts altered and made over.
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NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTTICIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses black and colored; wash silks, ¾ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins, seersuckers, yellow nankins, novelties China, laquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark-work, &c. can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 653 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 23 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant.

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit on Monday, June 4,
A superb assortment of
REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS,
of all kinds received per late steamers—viz:
REAL POINT D'ALENCON,
DE GAZE D'ANGLETERRE,
VENISE, and
D'APPLIQUE LACES,
In Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
ALSO,
REAL BLACK CHANTILLY AND BRUSSELS
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TRIMMING LACES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A large invoice of fine French Embroideries.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail their entire stock of
FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,
At half the cost of importation.
ALSO,
REAL IND A CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
At Great Bargains.
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BAREGE ROBES.
8,000 at $4, $5 and $6, worth $8, $10 and $12. These goods will be sold
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!
For the purpose of clearing out our Spring Importations.
Grenadine Robes Proportionally Low.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering their entire stock of
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
at very reduced prices.
ALSO,
A large lot of Scotch Lawns, at 12½ cts.; worth 20 cts.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL BLACK POINT LACE
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
A splendid assortment, in new designs, received per *Arabia*, for sale at low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO BUYERS OF MANTILLAS.
Ladies will bear in mind that the great wholesale stock of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway,
Will be on sale at Retail for the balance of this month only, and at prices never equaled, as the whole must be disposed of without any regard to cost.
Forty-five Carton's of additional LACE MANTILLAS will be opened for this week's sales.
—EMBRACING—
325 Single-flounced Lace Mantillas, at $3.
1,080 Black Lace Points, from $5 to $10.
Attention is also called to rich Black Silk Mantillas, at $10, $12 and $14.
SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING EVER YET OFFERED AT THAT PRICE.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
We are now offering the balance of our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
AT COST.
Being the largest stock to be found in this market of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM AND LENO CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN BY THE YARD.
LACE AND MUSLIN FOR VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLES, SATINS, TAPESTRIES.
REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS CHINTZES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPES
and FLOWER SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES,
WHITE, BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT, AT COST,
THE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S STOCK,
AND WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES FURNISHING TO THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WE NOW OFFER.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.
DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION,
From recent Auction Sales,
In Dress Goods of the most desirable seasonable fabrics.
Housekeeping goods of all descriptions.
Straw Bonnets of the new shapes.
Canton Mattings of all Widths.
The above goods are as represented, and worthy the attention of purchasers.
C. G. HOOK,
6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
SHIRTINGS,
Manufactured expressly for our
RETAIL TRADE.
Warranted superior to any in the market.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE—UNPARALLELED SACRIFICE OF RICH RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS AND LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 359 Canal-st., corner of Wooster st., retiring from retail business about the end of this month, is compelled to sell his rich stock of Paris Ribbons, Silks, Crapes, and ladies' dress trimmings at a great loss from cost.

Also, just opened for $10 000—new goods from late auctions, which are offered the same way, at slaughtering prices, at No. 359 Canal-st., first floor up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS—CONSISTING OF WET black and colored silks, de laines, calico, hosiery, shirtings, check muslin cloths, cassimeres, satinets, linen handkerchiefs, napkins, table-cloths, diapers, &c. &c., for sale cheap, for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT POUGHKEEPSIE, DUTCHESS CO.—The second term of Mrs. C. K. REMINGTON'S School will commence Wednesday, June 20. Pupils received at any time. Charge only made from time of entering. Terms, $50 per quarter, in advance, including board and tuition. By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:
Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., New-York.
Prof. HIRAM MATTISON, New-York.
Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., Newburgh.
Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., Brooklyn.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. L. CORNING, Milwaukee, Wis.

ELM-PARK FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. DR. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. A. Shaw, late of Harvard University, and Mr Lewis Munger, of the State Normal School. A Primary Department for small boys, under charge of Mrs. Richards. Telegraphic and railroad communication. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the healthiest and most delightful places in New England. For circulars, address Dr. R., or R. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS FOR Practice and Instruction in Book-keeping and Business Affairs, No. 696 Broadway, Irving Building. Circulars on application. MARSH'S complete and beautiful works on Book-keeping, new edition, printed in colors, for sale. Private lessons.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at S. Goodenough's book store, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—THOSE WISHING to join an evening class in the English branches, or Latin, Greek, French and music can have an opportunity by addressing Z. M. C., Station D, Bible House. Terms within the reach of all.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANCIES for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 818 Broadway.

WHERE TO EDUCATE A SON OR DAUGHTER.—Send for new catalogue of Fort Edward Institute to JAMES E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Fall term begins Aug. 23.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

INVENTORS' DEPOT AND SALESROOMS—For the exhibition, sale and purchase on commission of valuable patented articles, for the sale of patent rights, and for all business relating to patents. Send for circulars.
BUTLER, HOSFORD & CO., No. 30 Broadway,
Proprietors of the Paragon Self-Generating Gas Burner.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced girl in a private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and lady's maid; does up ladies' fine muslin in the nicest style; is willing to go in the country with a family that lives in the City in Winter; the very best of City references from first class families; can be seen at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, or would take the entire charge of a baby and sew; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; best City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 238 Sullivan-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands waiting on table; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, lately from the old country, to do up-stairs work; will take low wages for a while; can be well recommended. Call at No. 118 East 16th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 224 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, of tidy habits, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objections to going into the country with a family; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 121 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 221 1st-av., one door from 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY NEAT, active girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, or waitress, or nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; likes the country; would assist in washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, genteel girl with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or will act as waitress and parlor-maid; wages $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to go in to the country. Call for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist at washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 7, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and take care of children. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No 20 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, nurse and seamstress, professed cook, and a large number of Protestant and other girls, respectable, experienced, and well recommended, want situations in the City, and at Summer resorts, watering places, hotels, &c. Apply at the first-class Female Office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. Wanted, a Protestant French nurse and seamstress; also, a lady's maid.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, tidy young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing, or assist in care of children; no objection to go to the country; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing, or to take care of children, in a private family. Has good City reference. Call at No. 380 West 35th-st., southeast corner 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, waitress only, cook, or to do general housework, by a young woman who lived four years in her last situation. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 250 Fulton-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, in the baker's shop.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable English Protestant woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would take the care of children. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable American girl, 16 years old, as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 556 2d-av., in the coffin store.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family to do the cooking and assist with the washing; is a first-rate cook, and understands all kinds of baking; has the very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups ice creams and fancy dishes; City or country; wages, $10. Call at or address No 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days at No. 7 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs., at her present employer's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first class cook in a private or public boarding-house, or would be willing to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, LONG known to Mr Bookham as a most trustworthy, economical and excellent servant, wishes a situation. Also, an American woman as cook and an English coachman. Inquire at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a highly respectable family, by a woman who perfectly understands her business both in French and English cooking; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at 69 West 17th st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry, also English and French dishes. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; capable of taking charge of a kitchen; has lived in the best families in the City; best of reference if required. Call for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; would have no objection to the country; Newport preferred; unexceptionable reference given as to character and capability. Apply at No. 61 25th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE character wants a situation in a respectable private family, as good cook, washer and ironer; can produce the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 16 Hubert st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; has lived for five years in her last place, and can give good reference. Call at No. 83 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A woman who is an excellent cook; the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 101 10th-st., near University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron for a private family; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and a first class laundress; no objections to the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST OBLIGING young woman, a situation in City or country, as good cook, baker of bread, pies, &c., washing and ironing; is an excellent laundress; or would do general housework; understands milk and butter. Best references. A home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, by a respectable young woman who thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 464 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as good cook; would assist with the washing; can produce the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 63 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant woman, as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 39th-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; has City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the store.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid, and will make herself generally useful. Good City reference if required. Call at No. 215 West 21st-st. for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant woman, as dressmaker and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress; the country preferred; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at the house of her employer, No. 27 Waverley-place, for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, in the country or City, by a German Protestant cook and baker; is a first-class pastry cook; would have no objection to help in washing and ironing; no objections to hotel or boarding-house; has the best of references. Call at No. 318 6th av.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A GERMAN LADY IS desirous of obtaining a situation as housekeeper or companion in a respectable German family; is also willing to take care of children, and competent for their first education. Address P. F., Box No. 2,741 New York Post office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as housemaid and waitress, or would take a nurse and seamstress' place; would be willing to go in the country for the Summer season. Good City reference can be obtained. Call for two days, at No. 144 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear house, first floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a most experienced servant, as good plain cook and washer and ironer, or to do general housework; references unexceptionable for neatness, truthfulness and honesty; is economical and competent. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION; is a good washer and ironer; a plain cook; a first-rate bread baker; good reference from her last place. Call at No 23 State-st., between Furman and Columbia, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to go into the country by a respectable English woman to do housework in a small family. Best of country reference given. Address, from the country only, F.P., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference; no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as laundress, or is pretty competent to take charge of a baby; also her daughter, who is 13 years of age, intelligent, smart and active,—she is a first-rate scholar, and wishes to get in with some nice family, and make herself generally useful; prefers the country. Call at No. 12 Amity-place, at the store, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable young woman, in a good private family; understands doing up all kinds of muslins and fine fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the hoop skirt factory No. 69 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse; will take charge of a baby from its birth, or go as seamstress; has no objection to travel with a lady this Summer. Call at her present place, No. 9 Clinton-place, one block from Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE OF much experience; understands the care and management of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand; would like to go the country with some first-class family; has lived with some first-class families. Can be seen at No. 36 East 18th st. for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as nurse; can do some plain sewing if required, or can take charge of a baby from its birth; has the very best recommendations from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, competent person, as nurse; she is thoroughly capable of taking care of children, a young infant, or grown children; can do very good plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as nurse, has had long experience in the care of growing-up children; or would take a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 40 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Would like to go in the country, or travel. Can give the best City reference. Call at No. 24 East 19th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN elderly Scotch widow, a Protestant, to take charge of children or an invalid, or as housekeeper in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 7th-av., near 22d-st. Good reference.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN Protestant girl is desirous of a situation as children's nurse and plain seamstress; no objection to the country; she has the best of reference. Call at No. 155 Hammond st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork, if required; can make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go in the country, good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman of respectability, a situation as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and to do all kinds of family sewing; understands her business perfectly. No objections to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as nurse; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat, tidy, respectable young girl as seamstress; understands embroidering in all its branches; she is willing and agreeable; has no objection to go in the country; has good reference from her last place; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as seamstress and to do chamberwork, and also understands waiting perfectly; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses; can be seen at No. 99 31st-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS A SICK OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.—Wanted a situation by a highly respectable and well-recommended woman, as children's nurse; knows how to take care of children from their birth; good references; will sew; is of willing and obliging disposition. Call for JULIE, at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman wants a situation as wet nurse. Can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, with excellent references, wishes the above situation; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and a splendid baker. Has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND ladies' maid wants a situation with a lady or family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also family sewing of all kinds; no objection to travel. The best of City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

UNE TRES BONNE CUISINIERE DESIRE se placer dans une honnête famille. Elle parle Anglais et sait tres bien la pâtisserie. Pas d'objection a la campagne. A voir Lundi et Mardi on No. 38 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER AND COLLECTOR.—A young man who writes a good hand, is quick and correct at figures, and can bring the best of City references, desires a situation in some wholesale store as assistant book-keeper and collector. Address F. K., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY a young man from the country, 24 years of age, who is not afraid to work, possessing a good education and has excellent business qualifications, a situation as clerk or salesman in any respectable business; prefers a situation as clerk in an insurance, collecting or auctioneer's office. Address D. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man of respectability a situation as coachman, who has long experience in the old country and here in the care and treatment of horses, and who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; left his last employer in consequence of breaking up housekeeping; has first-class City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 180 Broadway, and No. 125 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; has lived three years in his last situation in this City; will be highly recommended for a superior, smart, active man that knows his business; has been brought up to live out among horses in the best families in Europe; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, Graham's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has the highest recommendations as to character and capability, with the very best of City reference from gentlemen where he has lived. Call at the saddlery, No. 664 Broadway; can be seen at any time if not engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY an experienced young man as coachman and groom, to go in the country for the Summer months, or would take a permanent one if desirable. Any gentleman wishing to have his horses &c. kept in the neatest style, will call or address A. B. C., No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young man as coachman or any such employment; has good City reference and willing to make himself generally useful to his employer. Call or address a note to Mr. Trailor's harness store, No. 659 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; willing to take charge of a small garden; understands the care and management of cows and horses, and can give satisfactory reference from his last employer; prefers the country. Address J. R., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his last place, where he has lived four years; has no objection to go to the country. Address M. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHMAN, a situation as coachman, who perfectly understands his business; has good City reference. Apply to S. Lowry, saddler, No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.; or G. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant man, single, who thoroughly understands his business, as coachman; has the best of City reference. Call at Mr. FOX'S, No. 1,084 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; is a perfect driver and groom; has good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address P. R. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a young Scotchman, single man; can give the best references as to capability, &c. Address JOHN, at the seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS three years' reference from his last employer wishes a situation as coachman and gardener. Address S. G., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

PROFESSIONAL OR MERCANTILE EMPLOYMENT wanted for a youth as reporter, collector and amanuensis; writes neatly and rapidly. Address SHORT-HAND, Box No. 730 Post office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, a situation for a respectable man and wife, without family; the man as coachman and gardener; the wife as cook, chambermaid or waitress; both understand their business perfectly. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 Waverley-place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a most willing and reliable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good, careful driver and a good gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful about a farm, milk cows, &c.; best reference; no objections to any part of the country. Call at, or address COACHMAN, No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for three days. Wages low.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has the highest recommendations as to character and capability, with the very best of City and country reference from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address P. M., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a willing and obliging young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer. Has the best of reference and has no objection to any part of the country. Wages no object. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener by a single man, age 29; satisfactory reference will be given. Address L. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom in City or country, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; one who would be willing to assist in gardening, and make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. The best of reference can be given from his last and former employers. Address M. Y., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is of agreeable disposition; has no objections to the country, and can produce the best of City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived for two years. Address P. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and is a careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer. The country preferred. Address K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A hard-working young man, with good reference, wishes the above situation; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; is also a good plain gardener and farmer; is willing to make himself useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER, GARDENER AND GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, situations as above by a man and wife, without incumbrance; he understands cattle, mowing, cradling—everything appertaining to a farm; his wife is a good dairy-maid; good references. Address P. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR GROOM.—A YOUNG MAN wishes a situation; has no objection to go to the country to work on a farm or take care of horses; best of City references. Address S. B., Box 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer, by a German Protestant young man. Good reference can be given from his last place. Address No. 218 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, situations by two young men, brothers, not long from Ireland, as groom or coachman; understands the management of cows and dairy; five and six years reference from their last employer; prefer the country. Address THOMAS, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD OR FIRST PRIVATE FAMILY WAITER.—City or country. Wanted, a situation as head waiter by a German young man of genteel appearance and good address, and is in every way qualified for the above situation. Call or address LOUIS, No. 8 University-place, corner of 8th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

AS PORTER.—A PROTESTANT MAN WANTS A situation as light porter or store messenger, or any other business where he can make himself useful; wages not so much an object as steady employment; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 130 East 28th-st., rear, first floor.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation in a private family; the advertiser is thoroughly well versed in his business capacity, and can be well recommended from his recent employer. Apply, or address, to E. G., care of Mme. A. Alviset, No. 580 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, WITH the best of references, wishes immediate employment; he is master of his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful; he understands the care of horses, and is a good whip; wages to commence with $16 per month; willing to go into the country. Apply to Mr. Whitfield, St. Paul's Mission Office, 31 Vesey-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young man, as head waiter or footman; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references from his former employers. Can be seen for two days, or address W. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active and competent man, who perfectly understands his business, and having the best of City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Address C. B., No. 93 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable single man; good references from last place; has no objections to go in the country; can be seen for two days at the Janitor's, New-York Society Library, No. 67 University-place, basement door.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN Englishman as waiter in a private family or to go to any watering place for the Summer; understands his business. The best of City reference. Address B. B., No. 199 East 13th-st.

TO FAMILIES, MERCHANTS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.—An Englishman, in his twenty-third year, with the best of City references, wishes to meet with immediate employment, either as attendant on an elderly gentleman or confidential servant; he writes a good hand and would make a first rate light porter or messenger to a merchant or assistant to a hotel-keeper; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Apply to Mr. Whitfield, St. Paul's Mission Office, No. 29 Vesey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man of good address, twenty years of age, in whose honesty and faithfulness implicit confidence can be placed; writes a good hand, very quick at figures, and a rapid calculator; references unexceptionable; salary required moderate. Address F. T. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS EMPLOYMENT IN any respectable business; has had a few years' experience in the book-publishing business. Any one requiring the services of a person of capacity and integrity, who can produce the best of reference as to general character, will address B. B., Box 142 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED IN AN INSURANCE office; one whose parents reside in the City, writes a good hand and is accurate in figures. Address INSURANCE OFFICE, Box No. 2,655 Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN TO go to the country; the best of City references required. Call at house No. 310 5th-av., corner of 33d-st., at 8 o'clock, A. M., or from 4½ to 5 P. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK, BY a gentleman's family on the Hudson. Good wages given and an assistant allowed. None need apply without unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 7 Washington square, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A FARMER.—WANTED A FARMER TO TAKE charge of a small farm on Staten Island; a single man that understands farming, kitchen gardening, also care of horses and cows; steady, sober and industrious. References required. Apply to R. PELTON, No. 50 6th-av., between 8 and 10 o'clock.

A FRENCH GIRL.—WANTED, A FRENCH girl who is a neat seamstress and capable of teaching young children the first rudiments of the French language. None need apply unless with the best recommendations. Apply at No. 79 East 14th-st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework, on Staten Island, who understands milking cows, making butter, plain cooking, &c. Apply to RICHARD PELTON, No. 50 6th-av., between 8 and 10 o'clock.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE servant, to cook and iron and do general house work for two persons. Apply before 1 o'clock to-day, at No. 286 West 33d-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT WOMAN as nurse, in a small family. A suitable person can have a permanent and pleasant home. Address Box No. 623 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A PATENT portable copying press, with book attached; will take a perfect copy in five seconds. This press costs but a trifle, although nearly made and very durable, and of the highest respectability. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS, IN THE City and country, for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers', Franklin-square.

COOK WANTED TO GO TO YONKERS.—She must thoroughly understand cooking and be a good laundress. Good references required. Apply at No. 18 Exchange-place, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN LADY, WHO HAS MANY years' experience in teaching her own language, wishes to make an engagement with a family or school for the Summer months. References given. Address Miss PILET, Station D, Bible House.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess in a family, or as traveling companion for an invalid lady, by a young German lady who is competent to teach English, German and French. Apply at No. 167 Duane-st.

A TEACHER OF A BOARDING-SCHOOL near the City wants a home for his son while in a store, and would board and educate a lad in exchange. Address DUBOISE, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN from the owner, two horses; one is a large black with a white stripe in his face, the other is grey, middle size; the black has a little white on one of his hind feet. Whoever will return said horses to the owner, or give information that will find them, will receive the above. SAMUEL GORDON, corner of Gates av. and Lott's-lane, East Brooklyn.

PAPERS LOST—$10 REWARD.—A BUNDLE of papers, relating to a Railroad Corporation, were lost yesterday morning, in the lower part of Broadway, or in Wall, Pearl or Broad sts., or vicinity, for the recovery of which the above reward will be paid. Address Box No. 1,293 General Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on Tuesday Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

E. W. Conkling & Co., Danville, Pa., have The New-York Times for sale on the arrival of the early train.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Loretta—The Race Course of Love.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our Japanese Embassy—Jenny Lind.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Overland Route.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Love Chase—Guy Mannering—There's no such word as Fail.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Charlotte Temple. Evening—Leoline.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Prof. Jacobs' Magical Entertainments.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

CANAL-STREET—No. 300—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate, Mr. Wilson procured the adoption of a resolution of inquiry into the circumstances of the arrest of Father Lanza, an Italian patriot, on board an American vessel at Palermo. The Houmas Claim bill was taken up, discussed briefly, slightly amended, and postponed. The Kansas bill being the order of the day, Mr. Sumner delivered an oration on the "Barbarism of Slavery." As an exordium, he referred to the four years which had elapsed since the utterance of his latest speech on the subject; and disclaimed any sentiment of hostility or desire for vengeance, as the result of occurrences at that time. He had then spoken of the crime against Kansas. He had now to combat the doctrine recently asserted that Slavery is a form of civilization, by pointing out its essential barbarism and antagonism to all active forms of social development. He proceeded to prove the barbarity of Slavery in itself, and the barbarism of the masters, citing freely from the speeches and writings of prominent Southern statesmen, and conspicuously from those of distinguished South Carolinians. The remarks of Mr. Sumner were full of acerbity, abounding in unqualified invective, and well calculated to offend grossly the susceptibilities of Southern members. He was replied to by Mr. Chesnut, of South Carolina, in a few bitter remarks, to which Mr. Sumner rejoined by characterizing them as an apt illustration of the text of his discourse. In the House, a bill appropriating $150,000 for a post-office in Brooklyn was favorably reported from the Senate, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. A bill authorizing a daily mail service inland, between San Francisco and Washington Territory, at a sum not exceeding $100,000 a year, was also reported and referred. Mr. Haskin reported back the joint resolution reducing the prices of the public printing, and gave notice that he should call it up on Wednesday. A bill making various minor consulates salaried offices was passed.

The *Nova Scotian*, which arrived yesterday in the St. Lawrence, brought a day's later news from Europe. The most important item is that the Bank of England had reduced its rate of interest to four per cent. From the Continent it is intimated that the Emperor Napoleon is dissatisfied with the Sardinian Government for disposing of all the Crown lands in Nice and Savoy previous to the treaty of cession. From Sicily we have dispatches, *via* Naples, referring to a defeat said to have been experienced by the insurgents, but they are undeserving of credit. The Papal army, owing to embarrassments surrounding Gen. Lamoricière, remained inactive.

The views of the Mormons, as shadowed forth in a sermon lately delivered by Orson Pratt, at Salt Lake City, do not seem favorable to a ready recognition of Federal authority when it goes contrary to the peculiar tenets of the Latter-Day Saints. Elder Pratt declares that sooner than submit to the Anti-Polygamy bill which the House of Representatives lately passed, he would sacrifice his life; and the hearty response which the sentiment elicited from the audience which listened to his discourse, is sufficient proof that his followers were of the same mind. The charges preferred against Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, were in process of investigation. There seemed to be a prospect that his guilt would be established. News of the claims lately advanced by young Joe Smith to the position held in the Church by Brigham Young had been received in the Territory. They attracted little attention.

One of the most fearful and destructive tornadoes on record, on Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock, swept over the eastern part of Iowa, and the northwest portion of Illinois. It lasted only two minutes and a half, but in that short time was productive of truly harrowing consequences. The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Ill., were entirely demolished, the inhabitants being mostly buried in the ruins of the fallen buildings. In the former place 32 dead bodies had been recovered, while others remained, which it was impossible to extricate. In Albany, on the other side of the river, six persons were killed and about forty seriously wounded. In all the towns along the path of the tornado, equal destruction of life and property is reported. As the telegraph wires are down, full particulars of this fearful calamity cannot be obtained, but it is already certain that more than sixty lives are lost, and a very large number of persons wounded.

The Quinquennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its sessions at Buffalo yesterday morning. Upon assembling at the usual hour, a quorum was found to be lacking, and an adjournment *sine die* followed.

The annual meeting and election of the Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, took place yesterday at New-Brunswick. A special train conveyed the stockholders thither from Jersey City. After transacting the usual business of the Company, the party was entertained at a collation, where speeches were made by individual directors, stockholders and guests. Upon the conclusion of the day's business and pleasure, the stockholders returned to the City, where they arrived about 7 o'clock P. M.

An affray took place yesterday afternoon at Weehawken, between a set of rowdies from this City, who had gone thither to witness a "match dance." The parties contrived to disagree, and a violent quarrel soon ensued, during which three men were shot, their wounds being of a serious, if not fatal nature. Others were more or less injured by stones and clubs.

The June term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday before Recorder Barnard. The Grand Inquest will not be impanneled until to-day. The cases disposed of yesterday, mostly on the prisoners' pleas of guilty, were of minor importance; but some important trials will take place during the term.

There were 367 deaths in the City last week. This is a decrease of 55 as compared with the number reported during the week preceding.

The Stock Market was firmer and ½@1 per cent. higher yesterday on the less disturbing news from Europe. New-York Central 82¾ sales, closing 82⅝@⅞. The Bank return shows a gain of $1,103,000 on the Specie Average, and a decrease of $318,000 in Discounts. No alteration yesterday in Money or Foreign Exchange.

There were 2,500 bales of Cotton disposed of at previous prices. A moderate business was reported in Flour at steady rates. Wheat and Corn were advancing. Provisions, Coffee, Molasses, Oils, and Tallow were quiet. Rice, Sugars and Whisky attracted more attention. The transactions in Naval Stores and other commodities indicated no remarkable alterations.

The Policy of Inaction.

No one who reads Mr. Everett's letter of acceptance, which we published yesterday, will doubt the excellence of his intentions or the sincerity of his desire to promote the welfare of the country. But unfortunately good intentions are not all that is required in an active statesman, filling a position of high responsibility, at a critical period of a nation's history. A clear perception of the evil to be encountered and of the remedy to be applied, a firm will in breasting opposition, and hopeful courage and confidence in the people upon whom in the end the result must rest, are quite as important as purity of personal character and fervent aspirations for the welfare of the Republic. We do not find in Mr. Everett's letter any evidence of the possession of such high and indispensable qualities. On the contrary, he deals with great questions in a small way;—he meets bold and resolute enemies with a timid and deprecatory mien;—and commits the fatal mistake of supposing that a great contest of opposing principles and contending interests can be most safely decided by pretending not to recognize its existence.

Yet Mr. Everett himself does not ignore it. He admits it,—states its existence in the strongest terms, and even exaggerates the dangers which it involves. The existing state of affairs he declares to be extremely critical. The struggle between the North and South cannot, in his judgment, go on much longer without rending the Union. Admit all this to be true;—what is the remedy? We must drop all the subjects of dissension,—abandon the warfare of inflammatory speeches and incendiary publications,—deal with the elements of discord as our fathers dealt with them,—says Mr. Everett,—and all will be well. The only objection to this advice is that it is utterly impracticable. So well-read a student of history and so experienced a statesman as Mr. Everett, must know that he might as well advise the tempest to be calm, as attempt to mollify an aroused community into abandoning claims which it believes to be just and essential to its welfare. He must know, too, that such contentions never arise without some adequate cause,—and that they can never be allayed except by some adequate remedy. A public man, who would render service in conducting them to a just and safe issue, must carefully explore their causes and adapt his action to their nature and necessity.

The existing contest grows out of conflicting claims on the part of two great sections of the country. Both are unquestionably selfish and exacting, possibly unreasonable, in pressing these pretensions,—for great communities are always selfish in their public action. We do not expect magnanimity or disinterested benevolence on the part of States and nations. But each presents a tangible demand, in reference to matters of common concern, and sustains it by arguments more or less convincing. What is to be done with it? What part can an intelligent, and patriotic citizen take in the controversy,—except to weigh the whole case as calmly and dispassionately as possible, and support that side which seems to him the side of justice and of right?

Mr. Everett thus indicates his remedy:

> "In adopting as its platform the Constitution without note or comment, the Convention, as it seems to me, pursued a wise and patriotic course. No other course was thought of in the earlier days of the Republic. Electioneering platforms are almost without exception equivocal and delusive. It is objected that men differ as to the meaning of the fundamental law; but they differ not less as to any gloss or commentary. The Constitution, *in its fair and natural interpretation*, is the only basis on which good citizens in every part of the country can now unite; and any attempt to go further will usually have no other effect than to cause those who agree on great practical principles to differ on metaphysical subtleties, or to bring together, by artfully constructed phrases and from selfish motives, those who have nothing else in common."

Suppose every citizen should adopt this basis,—and elect Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Senators and Congressmen, upon the platform of "the Constitution in its fair and natural interpretation"—what would be practically gained thereby? Their election might possibly be secured by thus bringing together men who have nothing but good intentions in common;—but by what common rule would they be guided when they came to act? *Who* is to decide what a *fair and natural* interpretation of the Constitution is? One man may hold one view,—another may hold one exactly opposite;—this is precisely the cause of the existing controversy, and if the whole country were to take Mr. Everett's advice, and ignore all these differences now, they would reappear and give rise to precisely the same controversy the moment the new Administration should take the first step towards any practical action. Suppose Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett should be elected:—setting aside their previous committals on the points involved, and assuming that they go into office solely on the basis of the Constitution without note or comment, how do we know that they would agree for an hour upon any one of the important issues which now divide the country? One of them might favor Slavery in the Territories, and the other oppose it. One might claim for the South prolonged supremacy over the Federal Government—the other resist the claim. One might urge the reöpening of the Slave Trade—the other denounce it. Mr. Everett may ask us, to be sure, to trust the men themselves—their character, patriotism and just judgments upon all these matters. But he must be aware that this is a Government of the people, and that the people prefer to decide this question for themselves, rather than trust implicitly and blindly to any individuals.

Mr. Everett's policy is sadly inadequate to the emergency. It will neither avert the crisis nor aid its solution. It has strong attractions for calm, peace-loving, reflective natures, and will withdraw some men of such tempers from the pending strife. But it will only thus leave its decision still more completely in the hands of the rash and vehement, and increase the perils which it dreads, and which it seeks to evade.

An Expensive and Useless Toy for Turkey.—There is a report abroad that the Turkish Government is about to order two new ships-of-war, to be built in this country. This may be pleasant news for our builders, but it is anything but pleasant for Turkish bondholders. Turkish war-vessels will cost as much to make and keep afloat as those of any other Power, and they are absolutely useless to the Turkish Government. No efforts will ever make the Turks sailors. In their palmiest days the Greeks worked their ships, and in spite of an English Admiral, and English engineers in the steamers, it is owing rather to the mercy of Providence than skill in seamanship that one of them remains afloat. They, consequently, have no terrors, whatever, for smugglers or pirates, and these aside, there is nobody else against whom they can be used. The "Great Powers" can any of them sink the Turkish navy in a single hour, and they will not allow her to fight anybody but one of themselves. If she attempts to pick a quarrel with a rebellious pasha in a small State, they impose peace on both parties at once. Under these circumstances a navy is to Turkey very much what the elephant was to the gentleman who drew it in the lottery, while to her creditors the punctual payment of their interest is a matter of the last importance. There cannot be grosser inconsistency on the part of her protectors than is shown in allowing her to purchase expensive weapons which she does not know how to use, and which, if she did know how, they would not let her use.

Private Claims in Congress.

There is, perhaps, little difference of opinion among intelligent men as to the necessity of a judicial tribunal for the determination of claims of citizens of the United States against their Government. Serious objection exist to the adjudication of such claims by legislative committees;—still greater to their determination by legislative bodies in Committee of the Whole. Much of the corruption that has pervaded our State Legislatures, and even the Federal Congress, may be traced to this fruitful source. With the best intention on the part of legislators, they cannot fairly and intelligently sit in judgment on private cases, and discharge their duty profitably and wisely upon public questions. It was never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution that Congress should be invested with judicial functions, and consequently it is no disparagement to Congress to say that it is a body in all respects ill-adapted and ill-contrived for their exercise.

We are led to these remarks by examining the policy of Congress in relation to the Court of Claims, which has resulted in rendering that tribunal a lamentable and ridiculous failure. Cases from the Court are now pending which have been for years before the Senate, have been repeatedly recommended by its Committees, and have actually passed that body by almost unanimous votes at previous sessions, after the amplest discussion. At the suggestion of some new member, perhaps, they have been hung up between heaven and earth, and will remain suspended just long enough to render it impossible under the rules to effect their passage by the present Congress. With the next Congress, the claimants will commence their Sisyphæan task anew. They will roll their stone to the top of the hill, to see it quiver there in glorious uncertainty for a while and then roll back to the bottom. What is true of the Senate is equally true of the House, and claimants are now exposed to all the evils which existed before the passage of the act creating the Court of Claims, and to the new evils which attend the expenses and the delays of a judicial suit, and the disappointment of hopes excited by the promises of an ineffectual and delusive judgment.

But not only does Congress disregard the judgments of the Court of Claims. It has established a state of things which renders a judgment of the Court worse than a nullity—an obstruction and a nuisance. Hence it is that cases which belong appropriately to that tribunal are taken under the especial charge of members of Congress, who undertake to engineer them through without the sanction of a judicial sentence. Of this nature is a claim of very considerable magnitude that has been withheld from the jurisdiction of the Court, and is now pressed upon Congress from the jurisdiction of committees and newspapers. We find it indorsed apparently by the very grave and potent authority of the *National Intelligencer*, and by the somewhat more questionable commendation of the New-York *Herald*. Of the merits of this claim we know nothing but what we derive from an article in the columns of our Washington contemporary, and we shall speak of it therefore with reference mainly to the manner in which it is presented for legislative action. We refer to it as a type—an unknown quantity in working out a formula.

It seems that Gen. Shields, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims in the Senate, made a report, in January last, recommending the passage of a bill providing for the payment to the descendants of Mr. Haym Salomon of the somewhat large amount of $353,729, on the ground of the financial revolutionary services of their ancestor, a liberal and patriotic Pole, resident in Philadelphia. This recommendation of the Committee is based upon the fact that there *seem to have been* evidences of debt issued to Haym Salomon, at the close of the war, to the above-named amount; but of these evidences nothing is known to enable the Committee to trace the disposition of them, or their payment by the Government. The fact, however, appears, that these securities were taken possession of by a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and a Treasurer of that State; and it is alleged that not one dollar of the proceeds was at any time received by the widow or children of Salomon, the original and rightful possessors of the Government paper. Abundance of evidence is exhibited to show that Salomon was a man of means, that he was on the side of the patriots, and that he lent money to many of our public men for their personal expenditures during the Revolution. On this showing, the *Intelligencer* assumes that the accuracy and research of the distinguished Senator who presented the report give a sanction and weight to it which will no doubt be duly acknowledged by Congress; and less prudent, perhaps less disinterested, journalists call incontinently and vociferously for the immediate passage of a bill appropriating nearly half a million of dollars for the benefit of the Salomon family.

Now, we will admit all that his best friends say of the accuracy and research of Gen. Shields and of his associates on the Committee of Revolutionary Claims; we will assume that all and each of them are entirely superior to any imputations of venality or corruption, or of yielding to lobby influence and outside pressure. But with all this, we submit that the report, so far from establishing a just claim against the United States for $350,000, establishes nothing that would justify an intelligent legislator in voting away a single dollar of the public money. And wherefore? Because the case rests entirely on the *ex parte* allegations, and statement of facts, made up by the memorialist who seeks to extract this large sum of money from the Treasury. All the objections to the case, of law and of fact, are suppressed and are ignored, except so far as they may reluctantly suggest themselves to the kind and genial temperament of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, whose heart is large enough to lean kindly to a bill for giving away everything to everybody. He has *examined* the papers, in the interval between the hour of adjournment and the dining hour of the President or the French Ambassador—or while smoking his cigar in the small hours, after returning from an assembly or a ball at Mr. Corcoran's—he has examined the papers at some hour of impatience or good-nature, perhaps, and he is satisfied that it would be about right to report a bill for the payment to the claimants of exactly 353,729 dollars and no cents. He communicates this result to his brethren of the Committee, and, without any examination, they say ditto to Gen. Shields.

Now, it was for this class of cases that the Court of Claims was established, and it is precisely in such cases that its capacity for great usefulness has been demonstrated. It has sifted and rejected claims against the United States to the amount of millions on millions of dollars. It has reported bills on behalf of claimants calling in the whole for less than a million of dollars; and yet Congress pertinaciously neglects to pass those bills, to the great wrong and injury of the claimants, who have recovered their judgments in a Court expressly established by the Government itself to *hear and determine* all cases of pecuniary claim of citizens against the Government, on strict judicial proof, and on the application of well-established principles of law. To such a Court every such case as this of Mr. Haym Salomon may be appropriately and safely referred. If there is anything in it, his advocates will bring it out; if there are well-founded objections to it in point of law, or if the facts alleged are not sufficiently established, the solicitors for the United States will exhibit the weakness of the case to patient and intelligent judges, acting on a sense of the gravest responsibility.

We cannot, therefore, too deeply regret that the policy of Congress towards the Court of Claims has been such as to induce distinguished Senators like Gen. Shields to take judicial cognizance of a case like this of Mr. Haym Salomon. It would so much alleviate public apprehension in regard to legislative purity, (assailed of late by such grievous temptations,) if these cases could be *uniformly* referred to the Court, that we marvel somewhat that any Senator is willing to dispose of a case involving so large an amount of money, without the benefit of an examination by the solicitors of the Court. Onr judgment in this respect we believe to be the judgment of the public; and we hope that Congress will pay sufficient deference to the Court to pass its bills for the relief of individuals, as well as to take the benefit of its findings for the Government, and to disclaim and abnegate all such jurisdiction in private cases of claims for moneys or services as may tend to create a suspicion of its entire disinterestedness and purity. Let them all go to the Court, and let all the judgments of the Court be made effectual, whether they are favorable or adverse to the Government.

A Good Example.

In the United States Court on Friday last, Judge Smalley gave notice that the criminal calendar would be taken up this week and disposed of, without postponing any of the cases, except for most urgent reasons, in order that witnesses in detention might not be kept in confinement during the hot weather. We commented a day or two ago on the contrast between the promptness of criminal trials in this Court and the tardy and draggling gait of justice in our State tribunals; and we cannot but deem this new instance of regard for the interests of innocent witnesses, as well as of the public, an example of consideration for the rights of others, well worthy the imitation of those judges and prosecuting officers in our State Courts, who, finding ample time for political pilgrimages hundreds of miles away, plead the press of business in excuse for neglect of official duties.

It may have been a "sickly sentimentality" on the part of Judge Smalley that led him to doubt whether he might enjoy Summer recreation in the country or by the sea, with the thought on his mind of the panting victims of the law detained for no crime, shut up in City Prison houses, from which a little extra labor on his part might free them. But the weakness which induced him to sacrifice to the rights of others his present personal comfort, and to compel the lawyers practicing in his Court to do the same, was a very pardonable one. Our State Court officials, however, are troubled with no tenderness of this sort. They are made of sterner stuff. As they travel about the country for private pleasure, or on private business, their eye falls on a newspaper item containing the information that a prisoner, not yet pronounced guilty, has wearied of his long waiting for trial before an earthly tribunal, and hurried himself into the presence of the infinite Judge; or that the children of witnesses detained have been driven to the alternative of starvation or theft; and their nerves are not shocked nor their consciences pricked into more active zeal in the discharge of their duties.

It is certainly a sufficient hardship for a witness, or a person arrested upon a criminal charge, to await the trial in confinement. But it is an aggravation of the evil when the time of detention is needlessly prolonged by the neglect or delay of the proper officers to bring the matter to trial. We believe the various evils that attend the administration of criminal justice in our State Courts are due principally to the system of an Elective Judiciary. An office which may be obtained by popular votes is sure to be sought after by men who care more for their personal interests than for the welfare of the public. We commend the example of the United States Court, in the matter of which we have spoken, to the imitation of those on whose industry or idleness depends the confinement of witnesses, and, perhaps, innocent prisoners, during the hot months of the coming season.

How Not to Fight Indians.—The last Indian battle seems to have been a very remarkable piece of strategy. A hundred white men sallied out from the mining district to chastise the Indians, and came upon five hundred of them ensconced behind rocks and brushwood in the mountains. A scattering fire was forthwith opened, and continued at long range for two or three hours without much damage on either side. The whites finally used up the whole of their ammunition while still in the presence of the enemy, not leaving themselves a single round to protect their retreat. The Indians, of course, speedily perceived the state of affairs, came out from their hiding places and shot down the "Pale faces" at their leisure. About thirty of the hundred came out of the fray unscathed, and the whole Californian frontier is now up in arms to avenge their fate and continue the war. The "Rangers" and "Bush-fighters" of those regions are constantly sneering at the regular troops for their want of skill in Indian warfare—but if this be a fair specimen of what the irregulars can do, we think the "mercenaries" are not likely to suffer from the comparison. To continue skirmishing with a hidden foe for several hours, without doing him any serious damage, until all the powder was gone, and without any cover for retreat, was an exploit worthy of Braddock. That famous, but unfortunate warrior, must have looked down on the fray with grim satisfaction.

The Police and the Prize Fighters.—The "innocent parties" who had their heads broken by the Police at Willett's Point on Saturday, are trying to excite public sympathy for their bruises. We predict a signal failure in any such attempt. The presence of any man in such a crowd as was assembled on Saturday morning, is presumptive evidence that he deserves to have his head broken. If he dislikes such treatment, let him stay away from such scenes, and if the Police break his head while in any respectable locality, or in any decent company, we can promise him tears of condolence from the entire community.

The position of spectators at "a mill" is much worse than that of spectators at an ordinary street riot. When the military are called out to disperse the latter, it is the duty of every good citizen to go home. If he persists in remaining, and a volley is fired, he has no one but himself to blame if he receives a wound. The bystander at a prize fight is, however, never a casual spectator. He is always on the ground purposely, and is, therefore, an aider and abettor, and when the officers make their appearance and begin to club, it is too late to put in special pleas. He must take his chance on the general issue. Thirty policemen cannot be expected to disperse a large crowd of New-York rowdies in a remote corner of Long Island by moral suasion. They know, and we all know, what manner of men they are of which such crowds are made up; we have daily proofs of their treachery, ferocity, and brutality—of the cowardly malignity with which half a dozen of them are always ready to assail a single victim. When such blackguards are summoned to disperse by a smaller force, it must always be club in hand, and *au pas de charge*. If they had stood their ground, and overpowered the officers by weight and numbers, and separated them, we know what mercy they would have shown them.

All this does not, however, in the least excuse the language attributed to Mr. Folk in heading the onset. Profanity and indecency are always disgusting, and they are doubly disgusting in the mouth of a superior officer of police, performing a praiseworthy duty at the head of his men.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

The Nova Scotian off Father Point.

The Bank of England Reduces the Rate of Interest.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Father Point, Monday, June 4.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool 23d, *via* Queenstown 24th ult., passed Father Point at 4 o'clock this morning *en route* to Quebec.

The news is one day later.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th.

The Bank of England on Thursday reduced the rate of interest to 4 ₩ cent.

The Derby was easily won by *Thormanby*. *Umpire* was about sixth. The American party are reported to have been greatly discouraged. *Umpire* ran under protest as to age.

TELEGRAMS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Naples, Wednesday, May 23—6 P. M.

The rebels encamped at San Martino have been beaten twice, and driven to Partenico, with considerable loss, including one leader. The heights occupied by the rebels have been taken by the royal troops.

St. Petersburg, Thursday, May 24.

Prince Gortschakoff has sent instructions to the Russian Ministers at the Courts of the great Powers, explaining why the Turkish Ambassador is not invited to the Conference on the condition of the Christians in Turkey. He says Turkey is not one of the five great Powers, and if she were admitted it would be necessary to admit Sardinia and other minor States.

Rome, Wednesday, May 23.

An official dispatch from Naples, 22d, says the Sicilian insurgents were attacked and dispersed on the 21st, by the Ninth Battalion of Royal Chasseurs—128 rebels were killed. The insurrection is making no progress.

London, Thursday, May 24.

George Saward, Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph, has addressed a communication to the morning papers, refuting certain statements of the Greenland Cable deputation to Lord Palmerston. Saward shows that greater facilities than is generally believed exist for the safe establishment of a line between Ireland and America.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writing Wednesday night, says no fresh intelligence from Naples favorable to the Government has been received.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says the prevalent opinion there is that Sicily is lost to the Bourbons.

The Emperor of the French is said to be dissatisfied with Sardinia, and complains that she has taken advantage of the period previous to the ratification of the treaty, and sold crown lands which should revert to France.

A Florence letter states that the party of the Grand Duke is employed agitating the city. Seditious writings were placarded every night. Many noble families don't disguise the fact of conspiring to accomplish revolution.

It was reported that Lamoricière finding out that his hands were completely tied by the French authorities at Rome, the French commander will not allow him to attack the Piedmontese or assist the King of Naples.

The Papal Government has received important documents containing instructions for raising the insurrection in the States of the Church, Abruzzi and Calabria.

Commercial Intelligence.

London, Thursday, May 24.

Cotton—Sales yesterday and to-day, 10,000 bales, including 1,600 for export. The market closed dull and nominally unchanged.

Breadstuffs dull; Wheat firm.

Provisions dull.

Consols, 95⅛@95¼ for money, and 95¼@95⅜ for account.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN IOWA.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Two Towns Entirely Destroyed—More than Sixty Persons Killed, and a Great Number Injured.

Chicago, Monday, June 4.

A terrible tornado passed over the eastern part of Iowa and the northwest part of Illinois last night. The telegraph lines west of the Mississippi being down, we are unable to ascertain how far West the tornado reached, and what is the real amount of loss of life and property.

The tornado commenced at Clinton, Iowa, at 7½ o'clock last evening, and although lasting but two and a half minutes, caused more destruction of life and property than any similar storm that has ever visited this portion of the country.

The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Ill., on opposite sides of the river, and five miles south of Clinton, were completely demolished. In the former place thirty-two dead bodies have already been taken from the ruins, and there are still a number that cannot be got at.

In Albany five or six dead bodies have been found, with about fifty wounded—some of them seriously.

We have not yet been able to obtain a complete list of the victims.

The citizens of Fulton, Illinois, and Clinton, Iowa, are doing everything in their power to relieve the sufferers.

From other towns on the route of the tornado that can be reached by telegraph, we learn that the destruction of life and property was equally as great.

At Morrison, Illinois, the following are killed, as far as we have been able to learn: Mr. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Dorr, George Rowbeck, boy named Barnum.

The seriously wounded are: Thomas Digby, Benjamin Lathe and wife, Mr. Richmond and Hiram Mann.

At Lynden, three miles south of Sterling, several persons were killed and fifteen persons in that vicinity were badly injured by having arms and legs broken. The storm passed two miles north of Amboy. Report says that over ten lives were lost there and a number badly injured. The names of the killed, as far as known, are Mrs. Moss and a child named Bilby. The injured are Mr. Moss and daughter, Mr. Sackett, a boy named Northway and Mr. Wright.

The tornado appears to have taken a course almost due east from the Mississippi to Rock River. Scarcely a house or a barn on the direct tract, which was about half a mile in width, was left standing. From all accounts not less than 60 lives were lost. The extent of damage to property, which is very large, cannot be fully ascertained for some time.

Later.—The names of those killed by the tornado at Albany, Ill., last night, are D. Buck, E. Efner, Mr. Sweat, two children of Mr. Riley, and Miss Ryder, missing. The fatally wounded are Mr. Riley, Miss Mary Stagg, Mrs. Slocum. The badly hurt are Mr. Perkins, Mrs. Sweat, Mrs. Casper and child, Mrs. McMann, Moses Bishop, wife and child, Mrs. Call, Mrs. Whitcomb, leg broken; Mrs. Efner, Fred. Miller and Mr. Ostrander.

Several others were more or less injured.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Fulton it was resolved to furnish the sufferers with houses and all the assistance required.

Political.

DOUGLAS MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Monday, June 4.

A large and enthusiastic Douglas meeting was held to-night at Concert Hall. Ex-Mayor Vaux presided, assisted by numerous Vice-Presidents, including Edwin Forrest. Resolutions were adopted, declaring Mr. Douglas their choice for the Presidency; denouncing his shameless persecution; expressing devotion to the Union; declaring the great doctrine of non-intervention; heartily approving of the Charleston platform; pledging their support to the Baltimore nominees; repudiating all sectional parties, Republicans and Yanceyites; declaring it the duty of the Baltimore Convention, before proceeding to ballot, to adopt a rule requiring each delegate to pledge his support of the nominees as the only condition on which they can be admitted to participate; returning sincere thanks to that portion of the Pennsylvania delegation at Charleston who faithfully represent the sentiments of the Democracy of the State, as clearly indicated at the Reading Convention.

Despite the rain the attendance was large.

The meeting was local in character, with speakers mainly from the city and State, it being intended to make it a pure offering of the good will of the Democracy of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania to Mr. Douglas, and to show his personal and political popularity here.

Ex-Mayor Vaux, on taking the Chair, spoke strongly in favor of Douglas, and the name of the "Little Giant" was greeted with loud and prolonged applause, cheer after cheer being given.

Judge Marshall, of Illinois, was greeted with immense enthusiasm. He spoke strongly in favor of the claims of Mr. Douglas on the National Democratic Party, and combated the doctrines of the interventionists North and South.

The intelligence from the Douglas Convention held at Montgomery, Ala., was hailed with every manifestation of delight, and the following resolution was ordered to be telegraphed to the President thereof:

Resolved, That the Democratic friends of Stephen A. Douglas in Philadelphia, in mass meeting assembled, send greetings to his Democratic friends in Alabama and elsewhere in the South, with the pledge that they will give them hearty support in their determined effort to maintain the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party, the rights of the South and the perpetuity of the Union.

Dan'l Dougherty, in a speech, referred to a remark made by Mr. Yancey in this city, last September, on a social occasion when he obtruded his political opinions in violation of propriety, openly proclaiming himself a disunionist, and on leaving said, "We have met to-night as friends; when next we meet, why let it be as Heaven wills."

MOVEMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION IN GEORGIA.

Milledgeville, Monday, June 4.

A caucus of National Democrats, determined to coöperate with the general Convention assembled here so long as there is a hope that the national organization will be preserved, is in session. In the event that delegates are sent to Richmond, or a platform is adopted by the general Convention different from that adopted at Charleston, the National men will quietly organize a separate Convention. In the latter event, the Charleston platform will be adopted, and delegates will be sent to Baltimore. The general impression is that a majority of the delegates to the regular Convention favor sending delegates to both Richmond and Baltimore. Those in favor of Richmond alone are regarded as in a minority, and those in favor of Baltimore alone are in a similar fix. A harmonious result in any way is very uncertain, but perhaps there may be an adjustment by the sending of delegates to Baltimore with authority to consult with the Richmond Convention.

CONVENTIONS OF BOTH FACTIONS IN ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Monday, June 4.

There was a large attendance at the regular Democratic Convention, which met at the Capitol at noon to-day. William Acklin was chosen temporary Chairman, and the delegates proceeded to the enrollment of their names.

The Douglas Convention meets at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

MR. DOUGLAS DETAINED AT WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, Monday, June 4.

Judge Douglas telegraphs to the *Press* that in consequence of the sickness of his child he will be unable to meet his friends in Philadelphia and New-York to-day.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT UTICA.

Utica, Monday, June 4.

The Republicans held a ratification meeting here this evening. It was the largest local political meeting of either party ever held in Utica. Messrs. Kellogg and Fish, delegates to Chicago, made their report; C. H. Doolittle reported the resolutions, and Hon. Roscoe Conkling was the principal speaker.

Indian Outrages in Arizona.

TRAINS INTERCEPTED—MULES STOLEN—THE COUNTRY UNPROTECTED.

St. Louis, Monday, June 4.

The correspondent of the *Republican*, at Mesilla, Arizona, reports Indian outrages in various parts of the Territory. A train of twenty-four mules, with sugar, from Sonora, was attacked by the Apaches near the Hanover Copper Mines, and captured. Five persons were killed. All the mules at Ewell and Dragoon Springs stations on the overland mail route have been stolen, and the route being without protection is liable to be interrupted. Fort Fillmore is its only reliance, and that is said to be garrisoned by ten sick men. Commanding officer Whistler had been applied to for rations for volunteers who had gone out, but had refused them.

Washington Municipal Election.

Washington, Monday, June 4.

The entire official vote for Mayor will probably not be announced before midnight, but a comparison of the returns thus far with those of two years ago show that Wallach (Independent) is elected over the present incumbent, Berret, the regular Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing candidate. There were disturbances at several polls, and pistols were fired and several wounded and beaten. A number of Baltimore rowdies participated in the disturbances.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery.

Boston, Monday, June 4.

The annual parade of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery took place to-day, with the usual exercises, embracing a sermon by Rev. Mr. Nickerson, a dinner at Faneuil Hall and the commission of officers. John S. Tyler was elected Captain, and E. C. Bailey, Editor of the *Herald*, First Lieutenant. The Ancients turned out 130 men.

Removal of the Remains of John McDonough.

Baltimore, Monday, June 4.

The schooner *Peter Clinton* arrived here this morning from New-Orleans, with the remains of John McDonough.

Adjournment of the Methodist General Conference.

Buffalo, Monday, June 4.

The Conference met at 8 o'clock. Upon calling the roll no quorum was found present.

Adjourned *sine die*.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Concluded from Eighth Page.]

sions founded on the assertion of property in man, the denial of the conjugal relation, the infraction of the parental relation, the exclusion from knowledge, and the robbery of the fruits of another's labors all these having the single object of compelling men to work without wages, while its barbarism was still further attested by tracing the law in its origin to barbarous Africa; and, secondly, it has been exposed in a careful examination of the economical results of Slavery, illustrated by a contrast between the Free States and the Slave States, sustained by official figures. From this exposure of Slavery I proceed to consider its influence on slave masters; whose true character stands confessed, first, in the law of Slavery, which is their work; next, in the relations between them and their slaves, maintained by three inhuman instruments; next, in their relations with each other, and with society; and here we have seen them at home under the immediate influence of Slavery—also in the communities of which they are a part—practising violence, and pushing it everywhere, in street fight or duel; especially raging against all who question the pretensions of Slavery; entering even into the Free States, but not in lawless outbreaks only; also, in official acts as of Georgia and of South Carolina, with regard to two Massachusetts citizens; and then, ascending in audacity, entering the halls of Congress, where they have raged, as at home, against all who set themselves against their assumptions; while the whole gloomy array of unquestionable facts has been closed by portraying the melancholy unconsciousness which constitutes one of the distinctive features of this barbarism.

Such is my answer to the assumption of fact in behalf of Slavery by Senators on the other side. But before passing to that other assumption of constitutional law, which constitutes the second branch of this discussion, I add testimony to the influence of Slavery on slave masters in other countries, which is too important to be neglected, and may properly find a place here. Among those who have done most to press forward in Russia that sublime act of emancipation by which the present Emperor is winning lustre, not only for his own country, but our age, is M. TOURGUENEFF. Originally a slave master himself, with numerous slaves, and residing where Slavery prevailed, he saw, with the instincts of a noble character, the essential barbarism of this relation, and in an elaborate work on Russia, which is now before me, he exposed it with rare ability and courage. Thus he speaks of its influence on slave masters:

"But if Slavery degrades the slave, it degrades more the master. This is an old adage, and long observations have proved to me that this adage is not a paradox. In fact, how can that man respect his own dignity, his own rights, who has learned not to respect either the rights or the dignity of his fellow man? What control can the moral and religious sentiments have over a man who sees himself invested with a power so eminently contrary to morals and religion? The continual exercise of an unjust claim, even when it is moderated, finishes by corrupting the character of the man and spoiling his judgment. * * * The possession of a slave being the result of injustice, the relations of the master with the slave cannot be otherwise than a succession of injustices. Among good masters—and it is agreed to call so those who do not abuse their power as much as they might—these relations are clothed with forms less repugnant than among others, but here the difference stops. Who could remain always pure when carried away by his disposition, excited by his temper, drawn by caprice, he can with impunity oppress, insult, humiliate his fellows? And let it be carefully remarked that intelligence, civilization, do not avail. The enlightened man, the civilized, is none the less a man; that he should not oppress, it is necessary that it should be impossible for him to oppress. All men cannot, like LOUIS XV., throw their stick from the window when they feel a desire to strike.—*La Russie et Les Russes, vol. II., pages 157-8.*"

Another authority, unimpeachable in all points, whose fortune it has been, from extensive travels, to see Slavery in the most various forms, and slave masters under the most various conditions—I refer to the great African traveler, Dr. LIVINGSTONE—thus touches the character of slave masters:

"I can never cease to be unfeignedly thankful that I was not born in a land of slaves. No one can understand the unutterable meanness of the slave system on the minds of those who, but for the strange obliquity which prevents them from feeling the degradation of not being gentlemen enough to pay for services rendered, would be equal in virtue to ourselves. Fraud becomes as natural to them as 'paying one's way' is to the rest of mankind."—*Livingstone's Travels, chapter II., page 35.*

Thus does the experience of Slavery in other countries confirm the sad experience among us.

SECOND ASSUMPTION.—Discarding now all the presumptuous boasts for Slavery, and bearing in mind its essential barbarism, I come to consider that second assumption of Senators on the other side, which is, of course, inspired by the first event, if not its immediate consequence, that, under the Constitution, slave-masters may take their slaves into the national Territories, and there continue to hold them, as at home in the Slave States; and that this would be the case in any Territory newly acquired, by purchase or by war, as of Mexico on the south, or Canada on the north. And here I begin by the remark, that as the assumption of constitutional law is inspired by the assumption of fact with regard to the "ennobling" character of Slavery, so it must lose much if not all of its force when the latter assumption is shown to be false, as has been done to-day. When Slavery is seen to be the barbarism that it is, there are few who would not cover it from sight rather than insist upon sending it abroad with the flag of the Republic. It is only because people have been insensible to its true character, that they have tolerated for a moment its exorbitant pretensions. Therefore this long exposition, where Slavery has been made to stand forth in its five-fold barbarism, with the single object of compelling men to work without wages, naturally prepares the way to consider the assumption of constitutional law.

This assumption may be described as an attempt to Africanize the Constitution, by introducing into it the barbarous law of Slavery, derived as we have seen originally from barbarous Africa; and, then, through some Africanization of the Constitution, to Africanize the Territories. In using this language to express the obvious effect of this assumption, I borrow a suggestive term, first employed by a Portuguese writer at the beginning of this century, when protesting against the spread of Slavery in Brazil (See *Koster's Travels in Brazil*, vol. ii., p. 248.) Analyze the assumption, and it will be found to stand on two pretensions, either of which failing, the assumption fails also. These two are—first, the African pretension of property in man; and, secondly the pretension that such property is recognized in the Constitution. With regard to the first of these pretensions, I might simply refer to what I have already said in an earlier part of this argument. But I should do injustice to the part it has been made to play in this controversy, if I did not again expose it? Then I sought particularly to show its barbarism; now I shall show something more.

Property implies an owner and a thing owned. On the one side is a human being, and on the other side a thing. But the very idea of a human being necessarily excludes the idea of property in that being, just as the very idea of a thing necessarily excludes the idea of a human being. It is clear that a thing cannot be a human being, and it is equally clear that a human being cannot be a thing. And the law itself, when it adopts the phrase, "relation of master and slave," confesses its reluctance to sanction the claim of property. It shrinks from the pretension of Senators, and satisfies itself with a formula which does not openly degrade human nature. If this property does not exist, out of what title is it derived? Under what ordinance of Nature or of Nature's God is one human being stamped an owner and another stamped a thing? God is no respecter of persons. Where is the sanction for this respect of certain persons to a degree which becomes outrage to other persons? God is the father of the human family, and we are all his children. Where then is the sanction of this pretension by which a brother lays violent hands upon a brother? To ask these questions is humiliating; but it is clear there can be but one response. There is no sanction for such pretension; no ordinance for it, or title. On all grounds of reason, and waving all questions of "positive" statute, the Vermont Judge was nobly right when, in rejecting the claim of a slave master, he said: "No; not until you show a bill of sale from the Almighty." Nothing short of this impossible link in the chain of title would do. I know something of the great judgments by which the jurisprudence of our country has been illustrated; but I doubt if there is anything in the wisdom of MARSHALL, the learning of STORY, or the completeness of KENT, which will brighten with time like this honest decree.

The intrinsic feebleness of this pretension is apparent in the intrinsic feebleness of the arguments by which it is maintained. These are two fold, and both have been put forth in recent debate by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. DAVIS.) The first is the alleged inferiority of the African race; an argument which, while surrendering to Slavery a whole race, leaves it uncertain whether the same principle may not be applied to other races, as to the polished Japanese, who are now the guests of the nation, and even to persons of obvious inferiority to the white race. Indeed, the latter pretension is openly made in other quarters. The Richmond *Enquirer*, a leading journal of slave masters, declares, "The principle of Slavery is in itself right, and does not depend on difference of complexion." And a leading writer among slave masters, GEORGE FITZHUGH, of Virginia, in his Sociology for the South, declares, "Slavery, black or white, is right and necessary. Nature has made the weak in mind or body for Slaves." And in the same vein, a Democratic paper of South Carolina has said, "Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, white or black." These more extravagant pretensions reveal still further the feebleness of the pretension put forth by the Senator; while instances, accumulating constantly, attest the difficulty of discriminating between the two races. Mr. Paxton, of Virginia, tells us that "the best blood in Virginia flows in the veins of the Slaves;" and fugitive Slaves have been latterly advertised as possessing "a round face," "blue eyes," "flaxen hair," and as "escaping under the pretence of being a white man."

This is not the time to enter upon the great question of race, in the various lights of religion, history and science. Sure I am that they who understand it best will be least disposed to the pretension which, on the assumed ground of inferiority, would condemn one race to be the property of another. If the African race be inferior, as is alleged, then it is the unquestionable duty of a Christian civilization to lift it from its degradation, not by the bludgeon and the chain—not by the barbarous pretension of ownership—but by a generous charity, which shall be measured precisely by the extent of its inferiority. The second argument put forward for this pretension, and twice repeated by the Senator from Mississippi, is that the Africans are the posterity of Ham, the son of Noah, through Canaan, who was cursed by Noah, to be the "servant"—that is the word employed—of his brethren, and that this malediction has fallen upon all his descendants, who are accordingly devoted by God to perpetual bondage not only in the third and fourth generations, but throughout all succeeding time. Surely when the Senator quoted Scripture to enforce the claim of slave masters, he did not intend a jest, and yet it is hard to suppose him in earnest. The Senator is Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in which he is doubtless experienced. He may, perhaps, set a squadron in the field, but he has evidently considered very little the text of Scripture on which he relies. The Senator assumes that it has fixed the doom of the colored race, leaving untouched the white race. Perhaps he does not know that in the worst days of the Polish aristocracy this same argument was adopted as the excuse for holding white serfs in bondage, and that even to this day the angry Polish noble addresses his white peasant as the "son of Ham."

It hardly comports with the gravity of this debate to dwell on such an argument, and yet I cannot go wrong if, for the sake of a much injured race, I brush it away. To justify the Senator in his application of this ancient curse, he must maintain at least five different propositions, as essential links in the chain of the Afric-American slave: First, that, by this malediction, Canaan himself was actually changed into a "chattel," whereas he is simply made the "servant" of his brethren; secondly, that not merely Canaan but all his posterity, to the remotest generation was so changed, whereas the language has no such extent; thirdly, that the Afric-American actually belongs to the posterity of Canaan—an ethnological assumption absurdly difficult to establish; fourthly, that each of the descendants of Shem and Japheth has a right to hold an Afric-American fellow man as a "chattel"—a proposition which finds no semblance of support; and fifthly, that every slave master is fully descended from Shem or Japheth—a pedigree which no anxiety can establish! This plain analysis, which may fitly excite a smile, shows the five-fold absurdity of an attempt to found this pretension on

Any successive title long and dark,
Drawn from the mouldy rolls of Noah's ark.

From the character of these two arguments for property in man, I am brought again to its denial.

It is natural that Senators who pretend that, by the law of nature, man may hold property in man, should find this pretension in the Constitution. But the pretension is as much without foundation in the Constitution as it is without foundation in nature. It is not too much to say that there is not one sentence, phrase or word—not a single suggestion, hint or equivocation, ever—out of which any such pretension can be implied; while great national acts and important contemporaneous declarations in the Convention which framed the Constitution, in different forms of language, and also controlling rules of interpretation, render this pretension impossible. Partisans, taking counsel of their desires, find in the Constitution, as in the Scriptures, what they incline to find; and never was this more apparent than when slave masters deceive themselves so far as to find in the Constitution a pretension which exists only in their own souls. Looking juridically for one moment at this question, we shall be brought to the conclusion according to the admission of Courts and jurists first in Europe, and then in our own country, that Slavery can be derived from no doubtful word or mere pretension, but only from clear and special recognition. "The state of Slavery," said Lord MANSFIELD, pronouncing judgment in the great case of SOMERSETT, "is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasons, moral or political, but only by positive law. It is so odious that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law"—that is, express words of a written text, and this principle, which commends itself to the enlightened reason, has been adopted by several Courts in the Slave States. Of course, every leaning must be against Slavery. A pretension so peculiar and offensive—so hostile to reason—so repugnant to the laws of nature and the inborn rights of man, which in all its fivefold wrong has no other object than to compel fellow-men to work without wages; such a pretension, so tyrannical, so unjust, so mean, so barbarous, can find no place in any system of government, unless by virtue of positive sanction. It can spring from no doubtful phrases. It must be declared by unambiguous words, incapable of a double sense. At the adoption of the Constitution, this rule, promulgated in the Court of King's Bench, by the voice of the most finished magistrate in English history, was as well known in our country as any principle of the common law; especially was it known to the eminent lawyers in the Convention; nor is it too much to say that the Constitution was framed with this rule on Slavery as a guide. And the Supreme Court of the United States, at a later day, in the case of the United States *vs.* Fisher, 2 Cranch, 390, by the voice of Chief Justice MARSHALL, promulgated this same rule, in words stronger even than those of Lord MANSFIELD, saying:

"Where rights are infringed, where fundamental principles are overthrown, where the general system of the laws is departed from, the legislative intention must be expressed with irresistible clearness, to induce a court of justice to suppose a design to effect such object."

It is well known, however, that these two declarations are little more than new forms for the ancient rules of the common law, as expressed by FORTESCUE: *Imprius et crudelis judicandus est Libertate non favet.* He is to be adjudged impious and cruel who does not favor liberty; and, as expressed by BLACKSTONE, "The law is always ready to catch at anything in favor of liberty." But, as no prescription runs against the King, so no prescription is allowed to run against Slavery, while all the early victories of freedom are set aside by the slave masters of to-day. The prohibition of Slavery in the Missouri Territory, and all the precedents, legislative and judicial, for the exercise of this power, admitted from the beginning until now, have been overturned; but at last, bolder grown slave masters do not hesitate to assail that principle of jurisprudence which makes Slavery the creature of "positive law" alone, to be upheld only by words of "irresistible clearness." The case of SOMERSETT, in which this great rule was declared, has been impeached on this floor, as the Declaration of Independence has been impeached also. And here the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BENJAMIN) has taken the lead. He has dwelt on the assertion that, in the history of English law there were earlier cases where a contrary principle was declared. But permit me to say that no such cases, even if they exist in authentic reports, can impair the influence of this well considered authority. The Senator knows well that an old and barbarous case is a poor answer to a principle which is brought into activity by the demands of an advancing civilization, and which, once recognized, can never be denied; that jurisprudence is not a dark lantern, shining in a narrow circle, and never changing, but a gladsome light, which, slowly emerging from original darkness, grows and spreads with human improvement, until at last it becomes as broad and general as the light of day. When the Senator in this age, leaguing all his forces, undertakes to drag down that immortal principle which made Slavery impossible in England, as, thank God, it makes Slavery impossible under the Constitution, he vainly tugs to drag down a luminary from the sky.

The enormity of the pretension that Slavery is sanctioned by the Constitution becomes still more apparent when we read the Constitution in the light of great national acts and contemporaneous declarations. First comes the Declaration of Independence, the illuminated initial letter of our history, which, in familiar words, announces that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Nor does this declaration binding the conscience of all who enjoy the privileges it secured, stand alone. There is another national act less known, but in itself a key to the first, when, at the successful close of the Revolution, the Continental Congress, in a solemn address to the people, loftily announced: "Let it be remembered that it has ever been the pride and the boast of America that the rights for which she has contended were the rights of human nature. By the blessings of the Author of these rights, they have prevailed over all opposition, and form the basis of thirteen independent States." Now, whatever may be the privileges of States in their individual capacities, within their several local jurisdictions, no power can be attributed to the nation, in the absence of positive unequivocal grant, inconsistent with these two national declarations. Here is the national heart, the national soul, the national will, the national voice, which must inspire our interpretation of the Constitution, and enter into and diffuse itself through all the national legislation. Such are the commanding authorities which constitute "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and in more general words, "the rights of human nature," without distinction of race, or recognition of the curse of Ham, as the basis of our national institutions. They need no additional support. But, in strict harmony with these are the many utterances in the Convention which framed the Constitution of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, who announced that "he would never concur in upholding domestic Slavery—it was a nefarious institution;" of ELBRIDGE GERRY, of Massachusetts who said "that we had nothing to do with the conduct of the States as to Slavery, but we ought to be careful not to give any sanction to it;" of ROGER SHERMAN and OLIVER ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, and Mr. GORHAM, of Massachusetts, who all concurred with Mr. GERRY; and especially of Mr. MADISON, of Virginia, who, in mild juridical phrase, "thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man." And, lastly, as if to complete the elaborate work of freedom, and to give expression to all these utterances, the word "servitude," which had been allowed in the clause on the apportionment of representatives, was struck out, and the word "service" substituted instead. This final exclusion from the Constitution of the idea of property in man was on the motion of Mr. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, and the reason assigned for the substitution, according to Mr. MADISON, in his authentic report of the debate, was that "the former was thought to express the condition of the slaves, and the latter the obligations of free persons." Thus, at every point, by great national declarations, by frank utterances in the Convention, and by a positive act in adjusting the text of the Constitution was the idea of property in a man unequivocally rejected. This pretension, which may be dismissed as utterly baseless, becomes absurd when it is considered to what result it necessarily conducts. If the barbarism of Slavery, in all its five-fold wrong, is really embodied in the Constitution, so as to be beyond the reach of prohibition, either Congressional or local, in the Territories, then, for the same reason, it must be beyond the reach of prohibition or abolition, even by local authority in the States themselves; and, just so long as the Constitution remains unchanged, Territories and States alike must be open to all its blasting influences. And yet this pretension, which, in its natural consequences, overturns State rights, is put forward by Senators who profess to be the special guardians of State rights.

I disdain to dwell on that other argument, brought forward by Senators, who, denying the equality of man, speciously assert the equality of the States; and from this principle, true in many respects, jump to the conclusion that slave masters are entitled, in the name of equality, to take their slaves into the national Territories under the solemn safeguards of the Constitution. But this argument comes back to the first pretension, that slaves are recognized as "property" in the Constitution. To that pretension, already amply exposed, we are always brought, nor can any sounding allegations of State equality avoid it. And yet this very argument betrays the inconsistency of its authors. If persons held to service in the Slave States are "property" under the Constitution, then, under the provision—known as the "three-fifths" rule—which founds representation in the other House on such persons, there is a property representation from the Slave States, with voice and vote, while there is no such property representation from the Free States. With glaring inequality, the representation of Slave States is founded first on "persons," and secondly on a large part of their pretended property, while the representation of the Free States is founded simply on "persons," leaving all their boundless millions of property unrepresented. Thus, whichever way we approach it, the absurdity of this pretension becomes manifest. Assuming the pretension of property in man under the Constitution, you slap in the face the whole theory of State equality, for you disclose a gigantic inequality between the Slave States and the Free States, and assuming the equality of States in the House of Representatives as elsewhere, you slap in the face the whole pretension of property in man under the Constitution.

I disdain to dwell also on that other argument, which, in the name of Popular Sovereignty, undertakes to secure to the people in the Territories the wicked power—sometimes called, by confusion of terms, right—to enslave their fellow men; as if this pretension was not blasted at once by the Declaration of Independence, when it announced that "all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and as if anywhere within the jurisdiction of the Constitution, which contains no sentence, phrase or word sanctioning this outrage, and which carefully excludes the idea of property in man, while it surrounds all persons with the highest safeguards of a citizen, such pretensions could exist. Whatever it may be elsewhere, popular sovereignty within the sphere of the Constitution has its limitations. Claiming for all the largest liberty of a true civilization, it compresses all within the constraints of justice; nor does it allow any man to assert a right to do what he pleases, except when he pleases to do right. As well within the Territories attempt to make a king as attempt to make a slave. But this pretension,

"Where I behold a factious band agree
To call it freedom when themselves are free,"

proceeding originally from a vain effort to avoid the impending question between freedom and slavery—assuming a delusive phrase of freedom as a cloak for slavery—speaking with the voice of Jacob while its hands are the hands of Esau—may be dismissed with the other kindred pretensions for Slavery, while the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS,) who has wandered so far in its support may

"——remember Milo's end,
Wedged in that timber which he strove to rend."

And here I close this branch of the argument, which I have treated less fully than the first, partly because strength and time fail me, but chiefly because the barbarism of Slavery, when fully established, supersedes all other inquiry. But enough has been done on this head. At the risk of repetition, I now gather it together. The assumption that slave masters, under the Constitution, may take their slaves into the Territories and continue to hold them as in the States, stands on two pretensions—first, that man may hold property in man, and secondly, that this property is recognized in the Constitution. But we have seen that the pretended property in man stands on no reason, while the two special arguments by which it has been asserted—first, an alleged inferiority of race, and secondly, the ancient curse of Ham—are grossly insufficient to uphold such a pretension. And we have next seen that the pretension has as little support in the Constitution as in reason; that Slavery is of such an offensive character, that it can find support only in "positive" sanction, and words of "irresistible clearness;" that this benign rule, questioned in the Senate, is consistent with the principles of an advanced civilization; that no such "positive" sanction, in words of "irresistible clearness," can be found in the Constitution, while, in harmony with the Declaration of Independence, and the Address of the Continental Congress, the contemporaneous declarations in the Convention, and especially the act of the Convention in substituting "service" for "servitude," on the ground that the latter expressed "the condition of slaves," *all attest that the pretension that man can hold property in man was carefully, scrupulously and completely excluded from the Constitution, so that it has no semblance of support in that sacred text;* nor is this pretension, which is unsupported in the Constitution, helped by the two arguments, one in the name of State Equality, and the other in the name of Popular Sovereignty, both of which are properly put aside.

Sir, the true principles, which, reversing the assumption of slave masters, makes Freedom national and Slavery sectional, while every just claim of the Slave States is harmonized with the irresistible predominance of Freedom under the Constitution, has been declared at Chicago. Not questioning the right of each State, whether South Carolina or Turkey, Virginia or Russia, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, the Convention there assembled has explicitly announced Freedom to be "the normal condition of all the territory of the United States," and has explicitly denied "the authority of a Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States." Such is the triumphant response, by the aroused millions of the North, alike to the assumption of slave-masters that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into the Territories, and also to the device of politicians, that the people of the Territories, in the exercise of a dishonest Popular Sovereignty, may plant Slavery there. This response is complete at all points, whether the Constitution acts upon the Territories before their organization, or only afterward; for, in the absence of a Territorial Government, there can be no "positive" law in words of "irresistible clearness" for Slavery, as there can be no such law when a Territorial Government is organized under the Constitution. Thus the normal condition of the Territories is confirmed by the Constitution, which, when extended over them, renders Slavery impossible, while it writes upon the soil and engraves upon the rock everywhere the law of impartial Freedom, without distinction of color or race.

Mr. President, this argument is now closed. Pardon me for the time I have occupied. It is long since I have made any such claim upon your attention. Pardon me, also, if I have said anything which I ought not to have said. I have spoken frankly, and from the heart; if severely, yet only with the severity of a sorrowful candor, calling things by their right names, and letting historic facts tell their unimpeachable story. I have spoken in the patriotic hope of contributing to the welfare of my country, and also in the assured conviction that what I have said will find a response in generous souls. I believe that I have said nothing which is not sustained by well founded argument or well founded testimony, nothing which can be controverted without a direct assault upon reason or upon truth. The two assumptions of slave-masters have been answered. But this is not enough. Let the answer become a legislative act by the admission of Kansas as a Free State. Then will the barbarism of Slavery be repelled, and the pretension of property in man be rebuked. Such an act, closing this long struggle by the assurance of peace to the Territory, if not of tranquility to the whole country will be more grateful still as the herald of that better day near at hand, when freedom shall be installed everywhere under the national government; when the national flag, wherever it floats, on sea or land, within the national jurisdiction, will not cover a single slave, and when the Declaration of Independence, now reviled in the name of Slavery, will once again be reverenced as the American Magna Charta of Human Rights. Nor is this all. Such an act will be the first stage in those triumph by which the Republic—lifted in character so as to become an example to mankind—will enter at last upon its noble "prerogative of teaching the nations how to live." Thus, Sir, speaking for Freedom in Kansas, I have spoken for Freedom everywhere, and for civilization; and, as the less is contained in the greater, so are all arts, all sciences, all economies, all refinements, all charities, all delights of life embodied in this cause. You may reject it, but it will be only for to-day. The sacred animosity between Freedom and Slavery can end only with the triumph of Freedom. This same question will be soon carried before that high tribunal, supreme over Senate and Court, where the judges will be counted by millions, and where the judgment rendered will be the solemn charge of an aroused people, instructing a new President, in the name of Freedom, to see that civilization receives no detriment.

Mr. CHESNUT, of South Carolina, (Dem.)—After the extraordinary, though characteristic, speech which has just been made in the hearing of the Senate, it is necessary that we should explain the reasons which we are here invited to assume. After ranging over Europe, sneaking through back doors, and fawning at the feet of British aristocracy, seeking for pity, but reaping the rich and just reward of contempt, the slanderer of States and men reappears in the Senate. We had hoped that we should be relieved from the miserable outpourings of his vulgar malice. We had hoped that from what he had felt, though ignominiously failed to meet, as the consequence of former insolence, he would become wiser, if not better, by experience. In this we are disappointed; and we regret it. Sir, in the heroic ages of the world, men were often deified—but they were deified for the possession and exercise of some virtue, wisdom, justice, magnanimity and courage. Yes, Sir, in Egypt they deified beasts and reptiles, but even that bestial people worshiped their idol on account of some supposed virtue. It has been left for this age, for this country, and for the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, to deify the incarnation of malice, mendacity and cowardice. Sir, we do not here intend to be guilty of any such apotheosis of malignity and meanness. We do not intend to contribute, by any conduct on our part, to swell the Pæans at the shrine of this new idol. No, Sir; and though with no expectation but the hope of improvement, we are not inclined by any punishment again to send the recipient of punishment hallooing through the world, yelping forth increased volumes of slander and malice, these are the reasons why we have remained quiet, and shall endeavor to remain quiet, under that which we have heard.

Mr. SUMNER—Before this question passes away I think I ought to make some reply to the Senator from South Carolina. I exposed to-day the barbarism of Slavery, and I believe that what the Senator has said I might well print in the appendix to my speech as an illustration. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 4.

The House acted on the Senate's amendments to the Post-office Deficiency bill, and non-concurred in that striking out the proviso for the restoration of the suspended Inland mail service, and requiring proposals from the lowest bidder for carrying the mail between Charleston and Havana.

Among other bills reported from the Committee were the following:

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported a bill appropriating $150,000 for a Post-office in Brooklyn, N. Y. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. LEE, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported a bill for the erection of a Post-office in Philadelphia. Similarly referred.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the House took up and passed the bill making the Consulates at Swatow, Asuncion, Malta, Barcelona, Florence, Gibraltar and Hanover salaried offices. Adjourned.

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BIRTHS.

PEPPER.—In this City, on Friday, June 1, Mrs. EDWD. D. PEPPER, of a daughter.
☞ California papers please copy.

MARRIED.

VONDERSMITH—BIRDSALL.—In this City, on Monday June 4, by His Honor Fernando Wood, Mayor, at the residence of the bride's parents, WM. B. VONDERSMITH to CARRIE, the eldest daughter of Samuel Birdsall, Esq., all of this City.

GREGORY—LAWER.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, in Pilgrim Church, by Rev. S. A. Baker, President of New-York Conference, Rev. JOHN GREGORY, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Miss MARY PAGE LAWER, of London, Eng.

BRANNAN—STEWART.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, May 28, at the residence of John P. Tweed, Esq., by Rev. M. L. P. Thompson, D. D., Mr. B. F. BRANNAN to Miss ELLEN V. STEWART, all of that city.

DIED.

PECK.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 4, at his late residence, No. 104 East 28th-st., Dr. CHARLES A. PECK, aged 38 years.

His friends, the friends and relatives of his family, also the members of Arcana Lodge, and of Kane Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and members of the Fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Rev. Dr. Montgomery's Church of the Incarnation, corner 28th-st. and Madison av., likewise the Masonic burial services, at Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Wednesday, June 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Saturday, June 2, JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, in the 59th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his sons, William H. and Edward C., his brothers, George G. and Edward S., his brothers-in-law, Frederick R. Lee, J. W. S. Hows and John Burling, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts. The remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery in 2d-st.

PLUMLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, June 3, RICHARD HAIGHT, son of Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, in the 4th year of his age.

Funeral at Metuchin, N. J., on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Cars leave Cortlandt-st. at 8.

WILLMOTT.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, JAMES WILLMOTT, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, June 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., without further notice, from his late residence, No. 48 Essex-st. His remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

SPEER.—In this City, on Sunday, June 3, MINNIE, daughter of J. T. and M. F. Speer, aged 1 year, 10 months and 16 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 159 West 37th st.

HALSTED.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 3, THEODORE LOWE, son of Edwin O. and Jane E. Halsted, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his parents' residence, No. 2 Walker-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

GRAY.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, very suddenly, STEPHEN FRANCIS, only son of Stephen H. and Georgie M. Gray, and grandson of F. B. French, aged 1 year, 6 months and 8 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers on Wednesday.

RUSHTON.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, ELLEN, wife of Joseph Rushton, in the 38th year of her age.

Their friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 323 Spring st., on Wednesday, June 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HUNT.—In this City, on Monday, June 4, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Habicht, GEORGE HENRY HUNT, formerly of Boston.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

SARGENT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 3, JEANNIE FRANCES, daughter of Wm. H. and Eliza J. L. Sargent, aged 3 years and 10 months.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

PORCHER.—At Harlem, on Monday, June 4, of effusion of the brain, JANE ALINE, daughter of John B. and Catharine E. Porcher.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 126th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BURNETT.—At Jersey City, on Monday, June 4, LEWIS M. BURNETT, aged 64 years, formerly of Newark, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, June 6, at No. 57 Montgomery st., Jersey City, at 12 o'clock M., and at the Bridge st. Church, in Newark, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COLFAX.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, June 3, CHARLES COLFAX, aged 18 years.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his stepfather, L. H. Moore, Esq., South Norwalk, at 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, and carriages will be in waiting at the 27th-st. depôt at 1 o'clock P. M., to take the relatives and friends to Greenwood, where his remains will be interred.

PRICHARD.—At Concord, Mass., on Thursday, May 31, JANE T., wife of Moses Prichard, aged 69 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
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DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
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AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 265, June 4, 1860.
33, 6, 42, 56, 39, 57, 30, 27, 61, 26, 5, 3, 47.
Class No. 266, June 4, 1860.
11, 9, 15, 71, 40, 51, 1, 23, 10, 8, 21, 14, 18.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., May 31, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

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EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SADDLE HORSE,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, an elegant long tail chesnut sorrel mare, five years old, 15½ hands high, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way; is a very fine saddle horse, perfect in single or double harness and warranted to trot a mile in 3:15. To any gentleman wanting a really fine horse, this is an opportunity seldom met with, as the horse is really a fine one, and exactly as represented.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE BROWN WAGON OR SADDLE HORSE, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their saleroom, No 141 Broadway, a very fine brown horse, 15¾ hands high, eight years old, warranted perfectly kind and gentle, and believed to be sound; is a fine horse in every way. Also, an elegant single harness and road wagon.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUPERIOR TROTTING STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June next, at his residence in the village of Clappville, Mass., on the Western Railroad, first station west from Worcester, his well-known breeding stud, consisting of thirty animals, among which are the noted mares *Pocahontas*, *Narmeoka*, the original *Mary Taylor*, and *White Mary* with several of their progeny of both sexes by *Vermont*, *Black Hawk*, *Ethan Allen*, and stallions of the Cassius M. Clay stock. Among them are several stallions of great promise, from 2 to 4 years of age. This stock has been bred with especial reference to trotting, both in the selection of sires and dams, and is confidently offered to the public as possessing properties rarely to be met with. Catalogues embracing pedigrees and descriptions can be had on application to the subscriber, or to the auctioneer, DUDLEY H. BAYLEY, No. 91 Federal-st., Boston. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Boston at 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. The 6 A. M. train arrives at Clappville about 8½ A. M. On the arrival of the 9 A. M. train at Worcester, a special train will leave for Clappville and remain there till the sale is concluded. Cars leave Springfield about 7 A. M., arriving at Clappville about 9¼ A. M., and return at about 3¾ P. M. R. S. DENNY.

CLAPPVILLE, Mass., May 26, 1860.

BY LOCKWOOD BROS.,
No. 45 Murray st.
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
300 CASES SEASONABLE STRAW GOODS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant sale of Carara Marble Statuary, &c., consisting of Hebe, Grecian and Neapolitan; beautiful urns and tazzas, marble fruit-dishes, elegant marble fountains with serpent handles, card receivers supported by swans, elegant carved figures under glass shades, dancing girls, Venus after Canova, three Graces, Innocence, marble fruit, large vases, varying from 2 to 8 feet high; carved Roman Bardigilios vases; also, about 40 pieces of real Carara busts and groups all being the importation of Sir G. B. Pandolfini. Persons purchasing at this sale can have their goods packed at a trifling expense to go to any part of the world. THURSDAY, 7th, and FRIDAY, 8th June, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the large gallery of the Irving Building, No. 594 Broadway, extraordinary sale of Paintings, the property of J. P. Beaumont, Esq., comprising his entire collection of costly pictures, (as he is about leaving for Europe.) We can say with entire confidence to the people of New-York, as well as those of the neighboring cities, that we have never since we have been engaged in the business, presented for their inspection such a valuable and beautiful collection of pictures. Residents in the neighboring cities can attend the sale with entire confidence in what we state. Among them are "A Night Market at the Hague," an extraordinary work by P. Van Schendel; "Sheep with Poultry," one of the finest of Eugene Verbeckhoven's recent productions; "The Story of the Year," being a series of twelve paintings, representing twelve months, by A. Rouseman, having occupied the artist three years in their production, painted with an almost miraculous delicacy of execution, entirely from nature, and are believed to be unique in the history of modern art. A pair of Landscapes by Geo. Cole, size 4 feet by 3, selected from last year's exhibition in London, and of extraordinary richness and beauty. The celebrated "Stepping Stones," by H. J. Boddington, brilliant in the extreme. "View in North Wales," by Sidney R. Percy. The most celebrated flower piece ever brought to this country, painted by Madame Van Marcke, of Liege; about 4 feet; a superb picture for a dining-room. This painting occupied two years in its production, and is acknowledged to be the *chef d'œuvre* of this celebrated lady. Also specimens of the first class by K. C. Lewis, Herring, Seiger, Shayer, W. Thayer, Seignr, Bromley, Cruikshank, Armfield, T. Earle, Chapman, Kearney, Williams, Vickers, Henderson and other celebrated English artists. Also, by C. Leyckert, Kierhoff, Klombeck, Vrolyck, Kiers, &c., of Holland. Also, by Dillens, Verheyden De Henvel, Henrietta Ronner, Van Senerdonck, Robo, Monpeset, Cornet, Wm. Angus, Tesson, Covrens, Tiellemann, Noel, Van Bree, Crabiels, Tesson, and other distinguished modern artists of various continental schools. The paintings will be sold with certificate and guarantee of originality, to be made satisfactory to the purchaser. The collection is probably the finest and most extensive of high class works of art ever offered in this country, and will form quite an epoch in the history of fine arts, and we may reasonably hope that the sale will be largely attended by connoisseurs from our neighboring cities. They will be on exhibition one week, as above, with catalogues.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, on TUESDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 169 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire superb furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of a magnificent 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, celebrated maker; velvet, Brussels and 3-ply carpets through the house; French plate pier mirrors, slab and brackets; Egyptian marble-top centre tables; fine card tables, gas chandeliers and gas fixtures, sofas, tête-à-têtes, parlor and reception chairs, window curtains, fine oil-paintings, English and French engravings, mantel ornaments, marble-top bureaus, tables and washstands; French bedsteads, bedding, oil-cloth and stair carpet, extension dining-table, marble slab; hat rack, kitchen utensils, &c. also, brandies, wines, champagne, &c.; also, 96 English sterling silver tea-table and dessert spoons, and 36 forks. Deposits required.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 60 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 235 to 294 inclusive. City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

M. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 5, all the furniture contained in the two five-story brown-stone houses Nos. 166 and 168 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The furniture consists of velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; mahogany, rosewood, oak, and enameled suites in velvet, plush, brocatel, and hair-cloth; mirrors, dining-tables, curtains, piano, and everything necessary for housekeeping, together with a large lot of kitchen utensils. Sale positive, by order of the mortgagees. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general variety of desirable goods; also, about 3,000 pairs of women's copper nailed boots. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a coupe rockaway, shifting top with pole and shafts, in good running order, made by Wood & Tomlinson.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday, June 5) at 12½ o'clock, at his stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
10 Am. Ex. Bk.	$100	25 Firemen's Fire Ins.	$17
50 Cat City Bk	50	20 Marine Bank	50
10 Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	40 Farmers' & Cit. Bk.	20
50 Man. & Mer Bk	100	75 East River Bk	25
50 Peter Cooper Ins Co.	20	20 Gelatine Ins	25
28 Stuyvesant Ins.	25	50 Columbia Ins	50
80 People's Ins	25	25 Howard Ins	50
462 S. Pacific R	100	20 Metropolitan Ins	100
00 Am. Guano Co	100	32 Gt. Western Marine	100
40 Rutgers Ins	25	20 Home Ins	100
10 Neptune Marine In.	100	25 Kings County Ins	20
35 Equitable Ins	35	50 Commerce Ins	100
60 N.Y. Consol'd Stage	25	25 Amer. Exchange Ins	100

$4,000 Milwaukee City 6 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent Bonds.
3,000 San Francisco 6 per cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, June 7. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., or Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., elegant sale of Carrara marble statuary, &c., consisting of Hebe, Grecian and Neapolitan beautiful urns and tazzas, marble fruit dishes, elegant marble fountains, with serpent handles; card receivers, supported by swans; elegant carved figures, under glass shades; dancing girls, Venus, after Canova; the three Graces, Innocence, marble fruit, large vases, varying from 2 to 8 feet high; carved Roman Bardiglio vases; also, about 40 pieces of real Carrara busts and groups, all being the importation of Signor G. B. Pandolfini. Persons purchasing at this sale can have their goods packed at a trifling expense, to go to any part of the world.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, kitchen furniture, &c.
By order of RICHARD GILBERT.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND fancy toilet ware, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, June 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large catalogue sale of choice goods, in lots for dealers. Sales positive and free.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, &c.—HENRY G. EVANS WILL sell on TUESDAY, June 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane a general assortment of all kinds of crockery, glass and china ware, knives and forks, spoons, &c. Sale positive and without reserve.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOK-BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—For sale the stock, fixtures and good-will of an extensive bookstore on Broadway. The business has been established many years, and has an excellent connection of first-class City retail trade. The stock is fresh and well selected, and does not need much increase at present. Any house already engaged in publishing would find this a favorable means for largely extending their business, or any one wishing to enter into the publishing and bookselling business would find this an excellent opportunity. Apply to LEMUEL BANGS, Assignee, No. 554 Broadway.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE PIONEER MILLS, in Alexandria, Va.—an establishment of the very first class, with a capacity of 800 barrels flour per diem, motive power steam, and fully furnished with modern improvements—desire to employ a practical man, perfectly acquainted with milling, to take charge of its interests during the coming season. He must have some means, and be willing to invest them in the business. None others need apply. Application to be made to W. H. NEWMAN & CO., No 78 Pearl-st., New-York, or to W. H. FOWLE & SON, Alexandria, Va.

A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION IN FULL VIEW OF THE OCEAN TO LET CHEAP.—In the south of Long Island, within thirty miles of New-York City by Railroad, and can sell this season $30,000 worth of goods at a good profit for cash. The store now open and doing a good business. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. The owner has other business. For full particulars call immediately upon the proprietor. JAS. H. PORTER,
No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A NEWSPAPER, published in a thriving village, near this City, with office fixtures, press, &c., will be sold, to a cash customer, extremely cheap. It has been published over 14 years, and has a good paying subscription list. Its politics are Democratic, and it is the most prominent paper of the county in which it is located. For terms, &c., address, for one week, EDITOR, Box No. 166 *Times* Office, inclosing stamp for reply.

AS AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING TRAVELED for mercantile houses in this country during the last three years being about to visit England for three months, would be glad to take charge of any business there for a moderate commission. Most satisfactory references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

$300.—A YOUNG MAN POSSESSED OF the small amount of $300, can buy a horse, wagon, harness, and an established business route, which alone is worth double the amount. A rare chance for a man to get into a handsome trade. Address A., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD THE management of the business and financial departments of a popular literary paper in this City for the past thirteen years, is desirous of an engagement of a similar nature in a newspaper or other establishment. Address T. H., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FIREWORKS.

EDGES' & HADFIELD'S
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Dépôt, No. 300 Broadway,

Having made extensive arrangements with both of the above celebrated makers for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c. CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 62 John st.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 396 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton. FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality. Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

228. PROVISIONS! FISH! GROCERIES!
AT WHOLESALE.

For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, pork, lard, prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, pickled herrings, haddock, white-fish, blue-fish, salmon, large white codfish, smoked herrings, also, white and yellow sugars, all grades, green and black teas, syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class
PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES.
Grocers and dealers generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices at No. 228 Washington-st., N. Y., between Barclay and Robinson sts. Same place twelve years.
ANDREW W. ROSE.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS
AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No 155 East 27th-st.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
Have removed
to
LOFTS NOS. 105 AND 107 READE-ST.,
near West Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st

PUBLIC SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—Will be sold at Mount Vernon Arsenals, Alabama, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1860, by order of the President of the United States;
160 Hall's brown flint lock rifles.
567 Hall's bright flint-lock rifles.
11 percussion muskets.
321 flint-lock pistols.
147 Hall's carbines.
25 artillery swords.
18 field-artillery carriages.
57,620 assorted flints.
310 Hall's rifle-cartridge boxes.
195 pistol holsters, and other equipments too numerous to mention. Terms cash.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A. CARD.

To property holders in the 19th Ward.—J. J. Smith & Co having opened an office at No. 760 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services.
References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD.
No. 18 William-st. New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 35 South 9th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts; also, the two lots in the immediate rear on South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., having an opportunity to purchase a property better suited to their wants, will dispose of that they now hold at much below its value, if applied for immediately. Three full lots, (75x100,) with a substantial brick church edifice thereon. Proposals for the purchase of the above, or exchange for a smaller and less expensive property, will be received up to the 13th of June, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY and basement stone front house No. 175 East 14th-st. House, 24x66; lot, 103 feet deep.
ALSO.
For sale, the property No. 550 Pearl-st., 25x100.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERTY in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE 3-STORY AND attic brick building No 148 Madison-st., with unexpired lease of lot, having about 9 years to run, with all the usual covenants of renewal. Ground rent, $140 per annum. Size of lot, 25x100; house, 25x44. Terms easy. Inquire of S. F. R. CODDINGTON, No. 67 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW BROWN-STONE houses Nos 29 and 35 West 34th-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or of LUPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 273 Pearl-st 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS TO EXCHANGE.—A first-class three-story new house, in the beautiful village of East New-York, adjoining Brooklyn for a house in the City. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 37.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME cottage with four lots of ground, on 141st st., near Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let a brick house and store on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 39TH st. between 4th and Lexington avs., one fine stone-front house, replete with all the improvements, and built in the most substantial manner. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of JOHN W. MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, ON 92d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., four lots together, 105 feet front on the grade, which is very high and free from rock. W. A. COLLINS, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET—NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET also workshops in the rear. Inquire in the office of the Type Foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET.—NEWS DEPOT—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY. The store No. 4 Peck-slip, near Pearl-st., is well adapted for newspapers, books and stationery business. Apply to WM. KEVAN, No. 116 Water-st., near to corner of Wall-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 158 West 24th-st., consisting of second floor, front basement, and one room on third floor; all the modern improvements; rent low to a desirable small family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, CONTAINING bath, gas water-closets, &c., occupied by a family of only two persons. Rent low to a responsible tenant. Inquire in 31st-st., second door east of 2d-av., north side (no bill up).

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST-class 2 story brown stone houses in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 792 SIXTH-AV., between 46th and 47th sts. Apply to G. W. CORNING, No 792 6th-av., or No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

HOUSE IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN, TO LET—Three stories, brown-stone-front English basement, gas, water, baths, &c. lot 16⅔x100; house 16⅔x44 feet deep; in good order, handsomely finished. Also, a pleasant two-story cottage, with two lots of ground, in Hamilton-st., near Myrtle av. Cars pass near the door. Apply at No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York, or to JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st. Brooklyn.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices on fourth floor at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—HALF OF A MODERN built three-story brick house, consisting of 7 rooms. Rent $175. Inquire at No. 13 Washington-terrace.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

SEA-SHORE COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., TO LET, FURNISHED—Contains 11 rooms; water and range in the kitchen. Attached to the place is stable, ice-house, (filled) bath-house, &c. The cottage is beautifully situated, with an unobstructed view of the ocean. For particulars apply to CLARK, WILSON & CO., No. 81 Beekman-st., or to W. H. BOLTON, on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT SOUTH OYSTER BAY, L. I.—To let, a two-story cottage, neatly furnished, with garden spot, barn, stables, &c., beautifully situated near the South Bay. Rent $300. For further particulars, inquire of BRYCE & CO., No 29 Chambers-st., or of the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.
D. R. FLOYD JONES.

TO RENT FURNISHED IN FOURTEENTH-ST.—To rent, elegantly furnished, for five years, to a private family, the house and lot No. 15 East 14th-st., between Union-place and 5th-av. For permit, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT TARRYTOWN TO LET (10 rooms) with two acres in lawn, garden, orchard and forest—plenty of fruit and shade. Summer kitchen, stable, good water, and a river view.
D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 96 Warren-st.

HOTELS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
CORNER OF ELEVENTH-ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
(OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.)

Mr. E. E. BALCOM has the pleasure to announce that he has leased the above named Hotel for a term of years. It has been completely renovated and put in order, and is now ready for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests.

Parties visiting New-York wishing to adopt the European plan of living will find all the necessary accommodations at this Hotel.

Mr. BALCOM having been for five years connected with the management of the St. Nicholas, and more recently with the Fifth-avenue Hotels of this City, feels that he is competent to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests during their stay in New-York.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. POPE.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES,

Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes.
THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES
AND THE
MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS
are two beautiful new styles.
THE TOY MUSICAL BOX,
playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.
MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVES, OUVERTURES, FORTE-PIANO, &c. Bells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden lane, (up stairs,) New-York.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, containing all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York; or to CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

SOUTH ORANGE PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, four plots of ground, beautifully located on Orange Mountain, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt—under good cultivation, with fruit and other trees; well watered by living springs; containing, severally, 8, 10, 14, and 15 acres, each plot capable of being subdivided to suit the purchaser. The well-known healthfulness of this section, together with its easy access to the City, its beautiful scenery and fine roads, render it one of the most desirable residences for families that can be selected. They will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to H. FENNER, Esq., South Orange, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIX ACRES, at Blooming View, Staten Island, 20 minutes from Vanderbilt's Landing by S. I. Railroad, three minutes' walk from Annadale station; house 2 stories, 32x36 feet, contains 8 rooms, rear wing 3, stable, carriage-house, &c.; fine shade trees; view from piazza and cupola of lower bay and ocean; ten minutes' walk from the beach. Garden made and to be cared for through the Summer. Family about leaving, will rent very low to a private family only. Terms, $250 to May 1, 1861, payable quarterly in advance. Apply to W. A. COLE, firm of H. H. Scudder & Co., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA, house 44 by 46 feet, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water throughout; salt water bath and boat-house; grounds ornamented with shade and fruit trees; is convenient to steamboat and ferry; in every respect a desirable place and terms easy. Also, to let, a country seat on Sunwick terrace, near steamboat; house large, convenient and just put in complete order. Apply to Dr. J. W. SCOTT, Astoria, or to W. A. THOMSON, No. 65 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST delightful houses in the village of Nyack, being one of the most beautiful and healthful situations on the Hudson River, only 28 miles from the City, with the conveniences of access to and from the City by boats and Railroad. For particulars inquire of J. W. SHEDDEN, in the drug store corner of 4th st. and Bowery, New-York, or of J. A. LYDECKER, No. 100 President-st., Brooklyn, or SYLVESTER GESNER on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A convenient and comfortable house, about six minutes' walk from the Brick Church Dépôt. It has a large and fine garden, now planted with all the vegetables necessary for a family; abundance of fine fruit, cherries, grapes, strawberries, currants, &c., &c. Possession immediately, and rent very low. Apply to Dr. KIMBALL, No. 259 4th-av., or Box No. 1,196 Post-office.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO LET—IN Orange, an hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., New-York, 28 desirable residences, at the following annual rent: 1 at $125, 1 at $165, 2 at $200, 2 at $300, 2 at $350, 3 at $400, 3 at $450, 3 at $500, 2 at $600, 2 at $650, 3 at $800, 1 at $900, 1 at $1,000, 1 at $1,500, 1 at $2,500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., within one hour's ride by railroad of the City of New-York. The house and lot is situated near the Presbyterian Church and has eleven furnished rooms. It is within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of HOWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 173 Washington-st., New-York, or of the subscriber at Bloomfield. W. S. BALDWIN.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau st. Possession immediately.

A BARGAIN.—THREE ACRES OF LAND, WITH all kinds of fruit, on the Westchester side of the Harlem River, opposite the new bridge at McComb's Dam and ¾ of a mile from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the Messrs. Simpson and Hunt, over-looking the Harlem River and country around. Inquire of the owner, D. W. BUCKLEY, No. 93 West 27th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to dépôt, first class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. For further particulars, apply to L. PATTON & CO., No 19 William-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD T. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SUPERIOR TROTTING STOCK
FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public auction, without reserve on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June next, at his residence, in the village of Clappville, Mass., on the Western Railroad, first station west from Worcester, his well known breeding stud, consisting of thirty animals among which are the noted mares *Pocahontas*, *Narmeoka*, the original *Mary Taylor* and *White Mary*, with several of their progeny of both sexes by *Vermont Black Hawk*, *Ethan Allen*, and stallions of the Cassius M. Clay stock. Among them are several stallions of great promise, from two to four years of age. This stock has been bred with especial reference to trotting, both in the selection of sires and dams, and is confidently offered to the public as possessing qualities rarely to be met with. Catalogues embracing pedigrees and descriptions can be had on application to the subscriber, or to the auctioneer, DUDLEY H. BAYLEY, No. 91 Federal st. Boston. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Boston at 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. The 6 A. M. train arrives at Clappville about 8½ A. M. On the arrival of the 9 A. M. train at Worcester, a special train will leave for Clappville, and remain there till the sale is concluded. Cars leave Springfield about 7 A. M., arriving at Clappville about 9¼ A. M., and return at about 3¾ P. M. R. S. DENNY.

CLAPPVILLE, Mass., May 26, 1860.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO PAIR OF BLACK Black Hawks, 15¾ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, very stylish; one pair of bay Morgan horses, 15½ hands high, 5 and 6 years old, very stylish; one sorrel horse, 15½ hands high, that can trot in three minutes; one bay horse 15½ hands high—can trot in 2:40 sure; one gray mare, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, can trot in 2:45. All will be sold cheap. To be seen at Stevens & Mead's Livery Stable, Nos. 35 and 37 West 29th-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SADDLE-horse, about 14 or 14½ hands high; must be kind and sound in every respect, and trained to harness; one with fair speed and good form required. Address J. C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

CLOTHING.

$150,000!!!
BOYS'! BOYS'! BOYS' CLOTHING!
NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!
LARGE STOCK OF BOYS' CLOTHING.
REDUCTION! BARGAINS!

Having an extra large stock, and finding the "season unusually late," I have made a reduction on all garments, in order to clear out at once the balance of my entire stock. Those wishing to "economise" will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call.
75 cent Boys' Jackets
75 cent Boys' Pants.
50 cent Boys' Vests.
Fine Clothing in proportion.

N. B.—I have added to my already large store the building No. 88 Fulton st., which I intend to keep expressly for the
BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st. and Nos. 47 and 49 Gold-st.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE, NO. 41 CENTRE-STREET, NEW-YORK.—The highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment, I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call on or address C. MISH, No. 316 8th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—A NEW PROCESS JUST PATENTED, by which 100 tons of coal can be distilled at once, and more oil (and of better quality) be made than by any other method. The retort system is dispensed with. For rights, apply to J. C. BURDICK, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING June 5, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. JOHN A. DIX will read a paper entitled *The War with Tripoli*.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT room, on the second floor, suitable for two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, to let, with board, at No. 3 Bowmen-place West 33d-st. Location pleasant family small, and terms reasonable. Dinner at half past 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, also two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a small private family in South Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from South Ferry; the rooms are front and back on second floor. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st., near Clinton.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—MISS BAXTER, NO. 53, LATE NO 43 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., has rooms on second and third floors to let.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, and single rooms for gentlemen, with full board, in a well-kept house, No. 84 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen, of social habits, can find pleasant rooms and home like table at No. 26 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Terms moderate. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a large and handsomely furnished front room, on second floor of No 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, one block from Columbia, and contiguous to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain first-class board in a social family residing within a few minutes of either Wall st. or Fulton Ferries, by addressing K., Box No. 990 New-York Post-office. House contains all modern improvements. Reference required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

IF A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ARE DEsirous of securing a pleasant home, where a liberal and well cooked table is offered, and a quiet and retired residence, they may find such a place by addressing H. S. T., Box No. 1 876 New-York Post-office. Undoubted references expected and given.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room (with smaller room connecting,) and a large back room on same floor. Also, a good sized bedroom on floor above. House is first class, handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT ON 2d and 3d floors, with or without board, at the Madison Park House, No 2 West 25th-st., corner of Broadway, opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of references required.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, desirous of having fine, large, airy rooms in a first class house, with a strictly private family, centrally located, near Broadway, can have them by sending a note, with name and address, to J. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office. Table first class.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.—A large front room, and bedroom adjoining, on the second floor, to let, with board; also, front room on third floor, or hall bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; references required. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 62 Hammond-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM, or a single furnished room, with gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A brown stone house, with all modern improvements, can accommodate two or three gentlemen with first-class board. Dinner at 6. Reference required. Call at No. 127 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

HOBOKEN, NEAR THE FERRY.—FURnished rooms, with board, for married or single persons, at No. 13 Washington Terrace, all the modern conveniences being attached, and the situation very pleasant. Apply as above.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A FEW PERsons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a very pleasant part of the city, and convenient to the Ferry. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at 84 York-st., Jersey City.

ONE LARGE AND TWO SMALL FAMILIES can be accommodated with first-class board in a private family, large and airy rooms; within an hour's sail of the City, and five minutes' walk of the landing. Address C. F., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

80 SECOND-AVENUE.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. House contains modern improvements.

A FRONT BEDROOM TO LET—NEAR Broadway, nicely furnished, to one or two single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 160 Spring st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS AND ROOMS AND board may be had at No. 54 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON EAST BANK OF THE Hudson. Two gentlemen and their wives, or a large family of the first respectability, can be accommodated with very superior rooms and board with a private family residing near railway dépôt. The house is pleasantly located, overlooking the river and well shaded, within one hour and a half of the City, by cars or steamboats. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address G. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—DISTANCE 3½ hours from the City by railroad. The house is pleasantly located on the banks of a river, is commodious and airy, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding scenery. Fine drives and facilities for salt water bathing, boating, fishing, &c., unsurpassed. Good stabling. For further particulars, address S. D., Box No. 141 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR EIGHT BOARDers (adults preferred, and those having a regard for the Sabbath) may obtain board for ten or twelve weeks in a farm house pleasantly situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, one hour from 26th st., New-York. Terms $6 per week. Inquire of H., No. 259 Pearl st. Stabling for horses.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LADIES OR MISSES DEsirous to acquire the French language, music, etc., can obtain good board for the Summer season in the Protestant French Young Ladies' Institute located in the pleasant and healthy village of Bloomfield, N. J., 12 miles from New-York by railroad. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A CHARMING SUMMER residence, within 20 miles of the City, two or four rooms with comfortable board. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr MOORE ROSLYN, Manhasset, L. I., or Mr FRANCIS TIERS, No. 85 Front-st., by letter, or on the premises. Communication daily, by steam, with the City, hours suited to business.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A farm-house, 10 minutes' walk from Suffern station, on the Erie Railroad 30 miles from New-York. The location is healthy, pleasant, and well shaded. Address J. B. SUFFERN, Suffern Post-office, N. Y., or call at No. 229 Greenwich-st., corner Barclay, up stairs.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain board in a private family by applying immediately; pleasant location, within five minutes' walk of dépôt or steamboat landing; unexceptionable references required. Address Box No. 288 Yonkers Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESter County. A small family, without young children, can be very pleasantly accommodated, in a large, elegant house, having a bath, hot and cold water, fine grounds, and plenty of fruit. Best of references given and required. Address H. B. R., Box 208 *Times* Office.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SPEND A FEW days in the country, can find the best of accommodations at W. B. HALLOCK'S Boarding-house, Oyster Bay, Long Island. Take steamboat GEO. LAW, leaving Catharine-slip at 2½ o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—FOR A FAMily, on the Glen Cove route; must be near the landing, and a pleasant place, with plenty of fruit; must be a private family, and must have stabling for horses. Address, with terms, FORESTER, Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY BY a large family. The place must be of easy access to the City. Address C. J., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, advantages, &c.

BOARDING—WITHIN AN HOUR'S RIDE OF the City by boat or cars—A private family can accommodate a few boarders with pleasant rooms and good board. Apply at 129th st., third house west of 3d-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
(Edifice of Rockland Female Institute,)
NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

This large and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson, rendered complete in all its appointments, will be opened as a first class Summer retreat during the vacation from July 3 to Sept. 10. For circulars, with full particulars, inquire of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., No. 130 Broadway, or T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th st., or address the proprietors.
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.—THE Equinox House is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No 168 5th-av.; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,586 New-York.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—(OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE")—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE HOTEL.—1 mile from Hoboken (by horse cars every 15 minutes;) is open for patients and guests. Gymnastics, Billiards, &c. Dr. C. Goetze, physician.
SMITH & BECKER, Proprietors.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., is now open. The proprietor will be happy to receive calls from parties wishing to engage apartments for the season.
F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE best farms in Orleans County, N. Y., adjoining railroad station 26 miles west of Rochester, one mile from canal; contains 145 acres, good house, barns, fine orchard, together with one-half the crops now growing; would exchange for city property for a first-class house; would pay any difference in furniture and good merchandise. Address FARM, Box No. 3,651 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

1852 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860
Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.
WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st., and 4th-av.
N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 636 BROADWAY,—Who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale over strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max-Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.

It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.

For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

MUSIC.—MR. A. LANCKEN, A GERMAN GENtleman, who has been two years tutor of the Pianoforte in England, begs to inform the gentry of New-York that he is now open for lessons on the same instrument. No. 27 Bayard-st.

A LADY HAVING TIME FOR A FEW MORE pupils on the pianoforte, will give lessons for $12 a quarter, and engage to give good satisfaction; having an engagement in Brooklyn, would teach there. Call or address No. 284 East Houston-st., for five days.

GREATEST BARGAIN.—A RICH CARVED 7-octave Piano, iron frame and all modern improvements, very little used, will be sold at half its value. To be seen at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, or the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MARY STONE and Henry A. Stone, her husband, against EDWARD MARTINDALE and Mary M., his wife, Anthony J. Bleecker, James H. McMillan and Stephen Upson.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 54 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March, 1860.
ALBERT CARDOZO, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the Clerk's Office on the 31st day of March, 1860.—Dated April 2, 1860. ALBERT CARDOZO, Plff's Att'y.
ap3-law10wT*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.
MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
d13-law6mT* MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.
JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
n15-law6mTu* JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE SUBscribers having this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, and the Act amending the same, hereby certify under our signatures as follows:

1. The name or firm under which such limited partnership is to be conducted is

JENKINS & HUNTINGTON,

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dealing in DOMESTIC DRY GOODS and other merchandise, upon Commission or otherwise, in the City of New York.

3. The names of all the partners interested in such partnership are HENRY T. JENKINS, of Yonkers, Westchester County, and FRANK C. HUNTINGTON, of the City of New-York, who are the general partners, and ISAAC P. HAZARD, of Peace-Dale, Rhode-Island, who is the only special partner.

4. The amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

5. The period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of June, 1860, and it is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1865.

Dated, New-York, June 1, 1860.
HENRY T. JENKINS,
FRANK C. HUNTINGTON,
ISAAC P. HAZARD.

JENKINS & HUNTINGTON will temporarily occupy the store, No. 191 FULTON-ST., corner of Church-st., and on the 1st of July will take possession of their store, No. 46 PARK-PLACE and No. 41 BARCLAY-ST.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Councilmen to investigate the affairs of the office of Attorney for the Corporation, desire all parties who have been fined for violation of Corporation Ordinances, since the 1st day of Jan. last, to present their receipts for fines paid the Corporation Attorney, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, Room No. 5 City Hall, with JAMES MATHEWS, Clerk of Committee, at their earliest convenience, to take a copy of the same.
ALEXANDER L. SHAW, } Special
JOHN HOGAN, } C'mmittee.
CHAS. C. PINCKNEY, }

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the late firm of PALMER & MILLER, or MICHAEL MILLER, are requested to present the same to the undersigned at No. 23 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of J. A. Van Saun & Son, for adjustment. M. MILLER.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 855 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

DR. WAIT & SON, CORNER FOURTH-AVEnue and 20th-st., will insert beautiful sets of teeth, from $15 to $40; gold fillings from $1 to $3; silver, bone and dentine, 50 c. to $1. Extracting, 25 cts. Chloroform administered. References first-class. Calls solicited.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE—ONE of Ericsson's very best Caloric Double Engines of fourteen horse-power, only six months in use, and now in full operation in stores Nos 26, 28, and 30 Pearl-st., recently sold to the New-York Produce and Exchange Company. Any person wishing a great labor-saving concern, or a ne plus ultra affair, can see it in full operation at said stores, where three hogsheads of sugar or its equivalent in weight can be elevated seventy-five feet per minute. Inquire as above, at No. 28 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall, at Sackett, Belcher & Co.'s, for S. M. MEAD.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.

INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,

No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,

Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1862. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500,000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division,)

Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $2,920,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand (768,000) acres of valuable land, are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.

THIS ROAD

Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans, and, in communication with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 90 hours of Houston.

THE BONDS

Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest; coupons payable semi annually, on 1st May and 1st November, in the City of New York.

As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust-deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $600,000.

Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information may be had upon application to
C. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 38 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the form of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 16, 1860.—The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Illinoistown and Belleville Railroad, who have signed the Bondholders' Agreement for reorganization, are required to pay the amount of their subscription in full, on or before the 20th of June next; and holders of such bonds as have not signed the said agreement are required to sign the same, and pay up the instalment on their Bonds by the same date, if they wish to avail of the benefits of said agreement. Payment to be made to the subscriber, between 12 and 2.
ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 15, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
MARCH 27, 1860.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1860.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of "Union Bank of Missouri," which, with amount already subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Semi annual dividend of four (4) per cent has been declared on the stock of the Company, payable on demand.
WM. S. BOWN, Treasurer.
No. 30 Dey-st., New-York.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS ISSUED for Railroad purposes, and the over-due coupons of the same, purchased by
GEO. W. HODGES, No. 42 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

BILLIARDS.

W. J. SHARP'S CELEBRATED BILLIARD Tables, with his new patent cushions, well known to be superior to any now in use. Manufactory No. 118 Fulton-st., New-York.

MEDICAL

THE TALENT

Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,

HUMAN FRAILTY,

Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 266 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HAMMOND'S
NEW MEDICAL BOOK.
Intended for popular use. Price $1, mailed.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-House.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.

Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $2 the box.

A GOOD THING, THAT EVERYBODY should have: HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

	Price of single boxes—Cents
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhea of children or adults, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, weak, acid or deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhea or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup, hoarse, croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—For Sea-sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	1 00
Large case of 2-oz vials, for Planters and Physicians	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula, and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the stem.

MEDICAL.

NEW BOOK.

A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. M. BOSTWICK, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.

"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

For sale at the Publishers', RODGERS & COMPANY, No. 827 Broadway, and at the author's office, No. 36 East 12th-st. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $3 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTI'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations safes &c. for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

THE EYE AND EAR.

JOHANNES JONES, M. D., No. 137 4th-av., New-York, a graduate of the *old and new school Medical Colleges* has had the advantages of the *Eye and Ear Institutions of America and Europe*, is the *only* scientific Oculist and Aurist now practicing. His diplomas and documents hang in his office.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK. On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.

Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MAY, 1860—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 5, 7 A. M.
Wedn'day, June 6, 4½ P. M.	Wednesday, June 6, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 7, 4½ P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	Thursday, June 7, 7½ A. M., connecting with the LAURA.
Friday, June 8, 7 A. M.	Friday, June 8, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 9, 11½ A. M.	Sunday, June 10, 1 P. M.
Sunday, June 10, 7 A. M.	Monday, June 11, 8 A. M., connecting with the LAURA at 3 P. M.
Monday, June 11, 3 P. M., connecting with the LAURA.	
Tuesday, June 12, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 12, 1 P. M.
Wed'day, June 13, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, June 13, 2½ P. M.
Th'sday, June 14, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, June 14, 3 P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND, Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M. Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. EVERY DAY (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.,) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Passage 50 cts. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at William's Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail, 6 A. M. Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c. *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail at 9 A. M. Way at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5 00 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6 46 P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME BREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident that she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife and husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 23d-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 13 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, June 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. Bill of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 1st of June. For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 20.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC.
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14.	TUESDAY, May 8.
SATURDAY, June 2.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin Passage $130

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, June 6. Rates of passage, with through tickets as follows; To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 50; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds on SATURDAY, June 9.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 23d April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, June 7, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery $35; Memphis $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.

Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, taking freight for Norfolk and Portsmouth at 6 cents per foot. Freight for North Carolina &c., will be forwarded by railroad from Portsmouth free of commission. Passage and fare, stateroom included, $8; steerage passage, $4. Excursion tickets to Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 20th of June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!!

The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON, Capt. F. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING BANKS, weather permitting, on

Thursday, May 31,	Tuesday, June 5,
Friday, June 1,	Wednesday, June 6,
Sunday, June 3,	Friday, June 8.
Monday, June 4,	

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing-tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY—TO WITNESS the ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB. The favorite steamer THOMAS HUNT, Capt. E. H. HALL, will accompany the New-York Yacht Club down the Bay and back, on THURSDAY, June 7, 1860, leaving Pier No. 26, between Barclay and Robinson sts., North River, at 10:15 A. M. Tickets $1.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE with finely furnished saloons, with or without barges. Also the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday Schools, Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. C. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

REGATTA EXCURSION.—THE STEAMBOAT NAUSHON, Capt. WILSON, will leave the Pier foot of Robinson-st. on THURSDAY June 7, at 10½ A. M., and attend the Annual Regatta down the Bay. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE SHOE IRON—PERU "SBH" and STITTS
HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS.
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia, also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CORTESI'S ITALIAN OPERA.
CORTESI—MUSIANI.
WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1860,
When will be presented Verdi's celebrated Opera, in four acts,
IL TROVATORE.
In which the company has created such an immense furore in Boston, Havana, &c.

Leonora	Mme. Cortesi
Azucena	Miss Phillips
Manrico	Sig. Musiani
Count di Lune	Sig. Amodio
Ferrando	Sig. Nanni
Ines	Mme. Garofoli
Ruiz	Sig. Rubio
Musical Director and Conductor	SIG. MUZIO
Manager and Musical Director	SIG. SERVADIO

FRIDAY, June 8,
GRAND GALA NIGHT,
on which occasion all the artists of the company will appear.
SATURDAY, June 9,
ONLY MATINEE
of this season.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. The Sale of Tickets commences this (Saturday) morning, at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.; C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Box-office of the Academy of Music.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; the opera commences at 8.
NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Farewell engagement of
MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE,
commencing
TUESDAY, June 5,
On which occasion she will appear as
PAULINE DESCHAPPELLES,
in Bulwer's great play of the
LADY OF LYONS.

Claude Melnotte	Mr. George Jordan
Beauseant	Mr. C. Barton Hill
Col. Damas	Mr. Humphrey Bland
Glavis	Mr. B. Ringgold
Mons. Deschappeles	Mr. Craig
Mad. Deschappeles	Mrs. John Sefton
Widow Melnotte	Mrs. Bland

MR. J. T. RAYMOND in a FAVORITE FARCE.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8 precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
FOURTH WEEK.
TO-NIGHT,
AND
EVERY NIGHT
The new and original Comic Drama, called the
OVERLAND ROUTE,
By TOM TAYLOR.
Scenery by J. H. Isherwood and S. L. Culbert.

Tom Dexter, an adventurer	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Solomon Frazer, K. C. B., ex-resident at several Courts	Mr. Blake
Major McTurk	Mr. Brougham
Mr. Lovibond, a Singapore merchant	Mr. Walcot
Mr. Colepepper, Commissioner of the Budgerypore District	Mr. Dyott
Capt. Clavering, of the Commander-in Chief's Staff	Mr. Floyd
Moleskin, a detective	Mr. Sloan
Capt. Smart, of the P and O. steamer Simoom	Mr. Levere
Limpet, Sir Soloman's man	Mr. Young
Mr. Hardisty, first officer of the Simoom	Mr. Bernard
Tottle, head steward	Mr. Baker
Stewards, mates, lascars, passengers, &c., &c.	
Mrs. Seabright	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Lovibond	Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Colepepper	Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Rabbits	Mrs. Young
Mrs. Grimwood	Miss Tree
First Ayah	Miss Carman
Second Ayah	Miss Pine
Female passengers, &c., &c.	

ACT I.
THE SALOON OF THE SIMOOM.
UNDER THE POOP DECK.
ACT II.
THE POOP-DECK OF THE SIMOOM.
Towards Evening.
A TROPICAL SUNSET SKY.
Evening in the Red Sea.
ACT III.
CORAL REEF IN THE RED SEA.
Sunrise.
STRIKNG TABLEAU AND FINALE.
OBSERVE!!!
Seats may be secured at the Box-office
TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
NOTICE.—With the exception of the Press, the Free List is entirely suspended.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager	Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director	Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist	Mr. Hayes.

GREAT NOVELTY.
TUESDAY, June 5,
First representation of an entirely original Extravaganza, by H. Plunkett, Esq., entitled
OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY.
Principal characters by
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

Messrs. James Simmonds,	Mrs Vining,
J. Burnett,	Miss Hetty Warren,
Stoddart,	Miss Ione Burke,
Goodrich.	&c. &c.

SONGS DANCES, CHORUSES, BREAKDOWNS, &c.
The performance will commence with the favorite musical farce of
JENNY LIND.

Jenny	Mrs. John Wood

In which she will give her inimitable imitations of operatic celebrities.

Granby Gag	Mr. Jefferson

With his original GRAPE VINE TWIST
and
BURLESQUE BREAKDOWN.
Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of.....P. T. BARNUM.
GREATEST ATTRACTION IN AMERICA!
$3,000 have been expended in chartering a vessel for the Gulf of Mexico, which has just returned with the most BEAUTIFUL COLORED FISH, including the "ANGEL FISH," now swimming in the most
PERFECT AQUARIA IN THE WORLD.
FOUR-POUND SPECKLED TROUT!
THREE BEAUTIFUL LIVE SEALS!
GIANT BABY!
7 YEARS OLD, and WEIGHS 257 POUNDS.
THE JAPANESE ODDITIES AND RARITIES!
COINS, AUTOGRAPHS OF THE THREE PRINCES, &C.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
THE FAMOUS LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!

THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the great moral drama of CHARLOTTE TEMPLE.

EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new and brilliant play in 3 acts of LEOLINE; or, THE BRIDE OF SORROW.

Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated fortune-teller.
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, HAPPY FAMILY, GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES, &c.

Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under ten, 15c.; to the Parquette 10c.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors, Messrs. G. L. FOX & J. W. LINGARD.
Stage Manager.....Mr. G. L. FOX.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 5,
THE LOVE CHASE.
Succeeded by GUY MANNERING.
THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.
HOW'S YOUR UNCLE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
First week of the new
JAPANESE PIECE,
THE JAPANESE TREATY.
NEW BURLESQUE CIRCUS.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FLORAL EXHIBITION.

The spacious premises have been transformed into a series of beautiful gardens, filled with the rarest plants and the choicest floral productions of the earth, aquariums, fountains, classic statuary, vases, &c. The lobbies, saloons, courts and vestibule are converted into magnificent arbors and promenades with gravel walks.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will hold its Anniversary and Festival in the Audience Room and "Palace of Flowers," June 7, 1860, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.

The ministry are invited to be present.

Addresses may be expected from several distinguished ministers.

Promenade music by Dodworth's Band.

HORACE WATERS, Esq., will preside at the piano.

Miss MARTHA DAVIES, the celebrated Juvenile Vocalist, will sing.

Fruits of the season and confectionery in the Refreshment Room.

Admission 50 cents. Children half price.

Tickets can be obtained at Hall & Son's music store, Broadway; of C. C. Leigh, Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; Raynor, stationer, Bowery, and at the door.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 BROADWAY, first block below the New-York Hotel.
ON EXHIBITION,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,

And other elegant pieces of statuary, by the celebrated sculptor, Chevalier Pettrich, of Rome, pupil of the world-renowned Thorwaldsen.

Messrs. GURNEY & SON, by the solicitation of lovers of Fine arts, have secured, at great expense, the above work of Art, and having fitted up one of the studios in their establishment, apart from the Photographic Exhibition Gallery, are confident that a visit to the same will be well repaid.

Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

N. B.—The PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION GALLERY is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

444 BROADWAY. 444
TEMPLE OF MAGIC.
PROF. JACOBS,
WIZARD, VENTRILOQUIST and IMPROVISATORE,
And his GOBLIN SPRIGHTLY,
With new Experiments, Grand Changes, and Novel Comic Divertissements
EVERY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, Matinees, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

J. C. ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.—DAY AND EVENING—13TH-ST. and 4TH-AV. P. T. BARNUM and J. M. NIXON, Proprietors. GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA! THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION. DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS, CALIFORNIA LIONS TIGERS, OSTRICHES, BUFFALO, AND 100 WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC. Performed by "Grizzly Adams" from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M., and especially at 11, 3, and 8 o'clock. ANIMALS FED AT 4 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

AT HOME.—PROF. FOWLER, PRACTICAL Phrenologist, is now at his private rooms No. 308 Broadway, where he will wait on those who may wish his services. The practical uses of Phrenology are: To teach how to bring all parts of the system into harmonious and well-directed action. To understand the functions and uses of each separate organ. To enable us to govern each faculty and propensity. By combining these, it enables us to "know ourselves," and to account for each motive, thought and act on Scientific Principles. And, furthermore it enables us to indicate, with great exactness, the Profession, Occupation, or "Calling" in life, in which each person may best succeed.
FOWLER AND WELLS, Practical Phrenologists,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Have a full written description when you can. It will serve your highest interests, as a practical guide through life.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON'S
MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Summer Season at this highly popular establishment was
MOST SUCCESSFULLY BEGUN
On MONDAY, 4th of JUNE.
THE ORDER OF ENTERTAINMENTS
will be classed in four departments, viz:
OPERATIC—DRAMATIC—BALLET,
and the interesting and beautiful BOTANICAL DISPLAY.

THE FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

This department will be under the superintendence of the well known and distinguished florist, Mr. Fitzpatrick, corner of Broadway and 29th-st.

The Gardens are in six different departments. The main vestibule or entrance from Broadway presents a
FLORAL AVENUE,
surrounded on all sides with every variety of Plants and Flowers,
A FOUNTAIN IN FULL PLAY,
ornamented with Dolphins and Mermaids,
occupying the centre; tendrils of Woodbine and other climbing plants overrunning the walls and ceiling in natural festoons while the light from a thousand jets illuminates the scene.

On the left, as you enter, is a
MAGNIFICENT PROMENADE GARDEN in the OPEN AIR, containing thousands of the most choice plants in bud and bloom, fountains, cool walks, &c., brilliantly illuminated.

On the right of the main entrance—in the open air also—is another splendid Garden, surrounded with the richest horticultural embellishments, Playing Fountains, Settees, Arbor-Tables, &c. This Garden is for gentlemen, to be used as a smoking, recess and conversation promenade.

The Front Lobby of the Theatre presents a
SPACIOUS and MAGNIFICENT ARBOR,
inclosed on both sides with vines and runners of various kinds, and a profusion of the rarest plants and flowers, with Botanical and Animal Aquaria, containing rare Plants, Fish, &c.

On the right of the Arbor is the entrance to the "Grand Floral Palace," or
OPERA SALOON,
which is literally filled with the most costly flowers and shrubbery, Exotics, Orange, Lime, and other tropical trees, in full fruit.

At the eastern extremity of this Garden is an Alcove, fitted up with exquisite taste and elegance, displaying the most beautiful and fragrant flowers. This recess is appropriated as the
LADIES' DRESSING OR RETIRING BOUDOIR,
exclusively for the use of ladies and children.

The Fountains have been placed and ornamented by those skillful artisans Messrs. FOWLER, KIRKLAND & CO., No. 356 Broadway, and the Vegetable and Animal Aquaria arranged by Messrs. GLEASON & GODDARD, of No. 454 Broadway.

THE MUSICAL AND OPERATIC
Department will be under the personal supervision of
MAX MARETZEK,
assisted by leading FOREIGN and NATIVE VOCALISTS.

All the Operatic Arias, Concerted Pieces, &c., will be
SUNG IN ENGLISH.

THE DRAMATIC DEPARTMENT
will present to the citizens of New York some of the most prominent talent in the profession, among them many OLD FAVORITES and NEW CANDIDATES for public favor; and it is the design of the manager to produce a variety of LIGHT DRAMATIC PIECES, popular
BURLESQUES, VAUDEVILLES, COMEDIETTAS,
&c., making a succession of fresh and elegant novelties.
THE BALLET DEPARTMENT
will be under the control of accomplished and popular artists.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 5, 1860.

The doors will be opened two hours before the commencement of the performances.

THE STAGE OF THE THEATRE,
Set as a beautiful Garden Scene, (painted by Mr. John Thorne,) and adorned with real flowers, will be
THROWN OPEN TO VISITORS,
who will have full liberty examine all the paraphernalia of the mimic world.
AT THE SOUND OF THE GONG,
the audience will please clear the stage, and prepare for
THE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
which will commence at 8 o'clock, with the Grand Ballet Divertissement of
LORETTA.

Loretta, daughter of Jacobi	Mlle. LINA WINDEL
Max in love with Loretta	M. HYPOLITE WEITHOFF
Servialle, rival of Max	Mr. D. W. LEESON
Jacobi, father of Loretta	Mr. L. J. VINCENT
Mad. Jacobi, mother of Loretta	Mrs. AYMAR

In the course of the piece a

Pas de Deux	Mlle. Lina Windel and Mons. Weithoff
Tarantelle	Misses H. and A. Gale
Character Dance	Mlle. L. Windel and Weithoff
Finale	By the Corps de Ballet

The performances in the theatre will then be
SUSPENDED FOR FORTY MINUTES,
to give time for promenade and refreshment in the gardens, arbors and saloons, and for the
OPERATIC VARIETIES

Conductor	MAX MARETZEK
Promenade Music.....by	Maretzek's Concert Band

Songs and Ballads in English, by
Mad. VON BERKEL and Mad. H. ECKHARDT.

REFRESHMENTS for ladies and gentlemen (spirituous liquors excepted) will be served in the saloons and gardens at any time during the performances.

After the OPERATIC INTERLUDE, the Theatrical Programme will be resumed, and the evening's entertainment concluded with the newly-edited musical burlesque of
THE RACE-COURSE OF LOVE;
Or,
SHE STOOPS AND DOESN'T CONQUER.

Schœneus, King of Sycios, a doting parent and a man of mark	Mr. MARK SMITH
Paidagogus, an astute tutor of the ancient school	W. DAVIDGE
Narcissus, a "Nix my Dolly" sort of chap, one of the Corinthian order, wanting only the capital	A. H. DAVENPORT
Thraso, a major, well acquainted with villainous saltpetre	C. PETERS
Hippomenes, a pugilistic pupil and fast young man, who can carry weight	Miss CARRY NELSON
Cupid, whom everybody knows by heart	Miss POLLY MARSHALL
Atalanta, a strong-minded, fleet-footed deer, daughter of King Schœneus	Miss SARAH NELSON
Missisaris, a Duenna, ready to do anything to hitch with Paidagogus	Miss MARY WELLS
Merope, the slow mother of the fast young man	Mrs. REIGNOLDS
Venus, Queen of Hearts from La Belle France	Miss ROSE FRANCE
Aglaia, Thalia, Euphrosyne — Ornamental and useful attendants in attendance upon Venus.	Miss G. REIGNOLDS Miss ANNA FRANCE Mrs. L. J. VINCENT

Lords, ladies, guests, guards, dancing girls, attendants, &c.

To all these varied and beautiful entertainments, embracing Ballet, Opera, Drama, Promenade Concerts, Botanical and Floral Gardens, and inspection of the stage the price of admission is
ONLY FIFTY CENTS,
for which almost insignificant price all the curious and instructive features of this immense establishment may be studied and enjoyed for five hours.

ATTENTIVE USHERS and A SPECIAL POLICE will be in waiting to assist ladies and children, and preserve order.

DOORS OPEN at 6 o'clock; curtain rises at 8. The entertainment will conclude at 10½ after which there will be PROMENADE MUSIC FOR HALF AN HOUR, the doors closing finally at 11 P. M., in time for stages in all directions.

Box Office open from 9 A. M. all day. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

GRAND MATINEES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Commencing at 2 o'clock.

☞ FOURTH WEEK.
☞ OVERLAND ROUTE.
☞ CROWDS INCREASING.
☞ WALLACK'S.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENery, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 24 Elizabeth-st.

FINE ARTS.

WILL CLOSE—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Thirty fifth Annual Exhibition now open at the galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway, WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY NIGHT, June 16.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

SPORTING.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.
THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

The Committee's steamer, for the accommodation of the reporters for the Press, &c., &c., will leave the foot of Morton-st. at 10 minutes past 10 A. M. precisely.

Tickets $1, to be obtained of CHAS. H. HASWELL, No 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE New-York Yacht Club will come off on THURSDAY MORNING the 7th day of June, at 10½ o'clock. The steamboat *Josephine*, furnished by the Club for the exclusive use of the members, will leave the foot of Morton-st. at 10 o'clock precisely. Members who have not received their tickets can obtain the same from the Treasurer, Robert S. Hone, Esq., No. 16 Wall st.
H. MORTON, Secretary.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING ON TUESDAY, June 5, at 3 o'clock, a match for $1,000, mile heats best three in five in harness. James D. McMann, names b. m. FLORA TEMPLE, D. Tallman, names br. stallion GEO. M. PATCHEN. A good day and a good track. The cars will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, for the Course, at 1½ o'clock and return as soon as the trot is over. Fare to and return, 50 cents.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

CRICKET.—THE MATCH BETWEEN THE ST. George's Club of New-York and the Philadelphia Club, will take place on TUESDAY June 5 on the new grounds, Hoboken. Admission to the ground 10 cents. Members will be admitted by their tickets only.

PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MT. ST. VINCENT,
CENTRAL PARK, May 26, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 13th day of June next, for providing one-horse vehicles for hire, and running the same on the roads of the Central Park.

Said vehicles to be constructed and managed in accordance with the specifications to be seen at this office after 12 o'clock, M., of May 29, where information on the subject may be obtained.

The names of two responsible persons as sureties for the proper performance of the contract must accompany each proposal.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Carriages," and addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND BUILDing materials, window sash and trimmings, &c., &c., about being removed from No. 102 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 144 Atlantic-st.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

shown to be for the interest of the Slave States to be surrounded by a circle of Free States.

Thus at every point is the character of Slavery more and more manifest, rising and dilating into an overshadowing barbarism, darkening the whole land. Through its influence population, values of all kinds, manufactures, commerce, railroads, canals, charities, the Post-office, colleges, professional schools, academies, public schools, newspapers, periodicals, books, authorship, inventions, are all stunted, and, under a Government which professes to be founded on the intelligence of the people, one in twelve of the white adults in the region of Slavery is officially reported as unable to read and write. Never was the saying of MONTESQUIEU more triumphantly verified, that countries are not cultivated by reason of their fertility, but by reason of their liberty. To this truth the Slave States constantly testify by every possible voice. Liberty is the powerful agent which drives the plow, the spindle, and the keel; which opens avenues of all kinds; which awakens a love of knowledge, and supplies the means of gratifying it. Liberty is the first of schoolmasters.

Unerring and passionless figures thus far have been our witnesses. But their testimony will be enhanced by a final glance at the geographical character of the Slave States; and here there is a singular and instructive parallel. JEFFERSON described Virginia as fast sinking to be "the Barbary of the Union"—meaning, of course, the Barbary of his day, which had not yet turned against Slavery. In this allusion he was wiser than he knew. The Slave States of our Union are the Barbary States of North America. Though on different sides of the Atlantic and on different continents, our Slave States and the original Barbary States occupy nearly the same parallels of latitude; occupy nearly the same extent of longitude; embrace nearly the same number of square miles; enjoy kindred advantages of climate, being equally removed from the cold of the North and the burning heat of the tropics; and also enjoy kindred boundaries of land and water, with kindred advantages of ocean and sea—with this difference, that the boundaries of the two regions are precisely reversed, so that where is land in one case is water in the other: while in both cases there is the same extent of ocean and the same extent of sea. Nor is this all. Algiers, for a long time the most obnoxious place in the Barbary States of Africa—once branded by an indignant chronicler as "the wall of the barbarian world"—is situated near the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, being the line of the Missouri Compromise, which once marked the "wall" of Slavery in our country west of the Mississippi; while Morocco, the chief present seat of Slavery in the African Barbary, is on the parallel of Charleston. There are no two spaces on the surface of the globe, equal in extent—and an examination of the map will verify what I am about to state—which present so many distinctive features of resemblance; whether we consider the common parallels of latitude on which they lie, the common nature of their boundaries their common productions, their common climate, or the common barbarism which sought shelter in both. I do not stop to inquire why Slavery, banished at last from Europe—banished also from that part of this hemisphere which corresponds in latitude to Europe, should have entrenched itself in both hemispheres between the same parallels of latitude, so that Virginia, Carolina, Mississippi and Missouri should be the American complement to Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli and Tunis. But there is one important point in the parallel which remains to be fulfilled. The barbarous Emperor of Morocco, in the words of a treaty, has expressed his desire that Slavery might pass from the memory of men; while Algiers, Tripoli and Tunis, after cherishing Slavery with a tenacity equalled only by the tenacity of South Carolina, have successfully renounced it and delivered it over to the indignation of mankind. In following this example the parallel will be complete, and our Barbary will become the complement in freedom to the African Barbary, as it has already been its complement in Slavery, and is unquestionably its complement in geographical character.

II. From the consideration of Slavery in its practical result, illustrated by the contrast between the Free States and Slave States, I pass now to another stage of the argument, and proceed to exhibit Slavery in its influence on the character of Slave masters. Nothing could I undertake more painful, and yet there is nothing which is more essential to the discussion, especially in response to the pretensions of Senators on this floor, nor is there any point on which the evidence is more complete. It is in the character of Slavery itself that we are to find the character of Slave masters; but I need not go back to the golden lips of Chrysostom to learn that "Slavery is the fruit of covetousness, of extravagance, of insatiable greediness," for we have already seen that this fivefold enormity is inspired by the single idea of compelling men to work without wages. This spirit must naturally appear in the Slave master. But the eloquent Christian saint did not disclose the whole truth. *Slavery is founded on violence, as we have already too clearly seen; of course it can only be sustained by kindred violence, sometimes against the defenceless slave, sometimes against the freeman, whose indignation is aroused at the outrage. It is founded on brutal and vulgar pretensions as we have already too clearly seen; of course it can only be sustained by kindred brutality and vulgarity.* The denial of all rights in the slave can be sustained only by a disregard of other rights, common to the whole community, whether of the person, of the Press, or of speech. Where this exists there can be but one supreme law, to which all other laws, legislative or social, are subordinate, and this is the pretended law of Slavery. All these things must be manifest in slave masters, and yet, unconscious of their true condition, they make boasts which reveal still further the unhappy influence. *The swagger of a bully is called chivalry; a swiftness to quarrel is called courage; the bludgeon is adopted as a substitute for argument, and assassination is lifted to be one of the fine arts.* Long ago it was fixed certain that the day which made a man a slave "took half his worth away"—words from the ancient harp of HOMER, resounding through long generations. Nothing here is said of the human being at the other end of the chain. To aver that on this same day all his worth is taken away might seem inconsistent with exceptions which we gladly recognize; but, alas! it is too clear, both from reason and from evidence, that, bad as Slavery is for the slave, it is worse for the master.

In making this exposure I am fortified at the outset by two classes of authorities, whose testimony it will be difficult to question. The first is American, and founded on personal experience; the second is philosophical, and founded on everlasting truth. First, American authority: and here I adduce words often quoted, which dropped from the lips of slave masters in those better days when, seeing the wrong of Slavery, they escaped from its injurious influence. Of these, none expressed themselves with more vigor than Col. MASON, a slave master from Virginia, in debate on the adoption of the National Constitution. These are his words:

"Slavery discourages arts and manufactures. The poor despise labor when performed by slaves. They prevent the emigration of whites, who really enrich and strengthen a country. They produce the most pernicious effect on manners. Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant. They bring the judgment of Heaven on a country."

Thus, with a few touches, does this slave master portray his class, putting them in that hateful list, which, according to every principle of liberty, must be resisted so long as we obey God. And this same testimony also found expression from the fiery soul of JEFFERSON. Here are some of his words:

"There must be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of Slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submissions on the other; our children see this, and learn to imitate it. * * * The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances. And with what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one-half the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots, and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part, and the *amor patriæ* of the other. * * * With the morals of the people, their industry is also destroyed."

Next comes the philosophic authority: and here the language which I quote may be less familiar, but it is hardly less commanding. Among names of such weight, I shall not discriminate, but shall simply follow the order of time in which they appeared. First is JOHN LOCKE, the great author of the English System of Intellectual Philosophy, who, though once unhappily conceding indulgence to American Slavery, in another place describes it, in words which every slave master should know, as

"The state of war continued between a lawful conqueror and his captive. * * * So opposite to the generous temper and courage of our nation, that 'tis hardly to be conceived that an Englishman, much less a gentleman, should plead for it."

Then comes ADAM SMITH, the founder of the science of Political Economy, who, in his work on Morals, thus utters himself:

There is not a negro from the coast of Africa who does not possess a degree of magnanimity which the soul of his sordid master is too often scarce capable of conceiving. Fortune never exerted more cruelly her empire over mankind, than when she subjected these nations of heroes to the refuse of the jails of Europe, to wretches who possess the virtues neither of the countries which they came from, nor of those which they go to, and whose levity, brutality and baseness so justly expose them to the contempt of the vanquished.—*Theory of Moral Sentiments, Part 2, Chapter 2.*

This judgment, pronounced just a century ago, was repelled by the slave masters of Virginia, in a feeble publication which attests at least their own consciousness that they were the criminals arraigned by the distinguished philosopher. This was soon followed by the testimony of the great English moralist, Dr. JOHNSON, who, in a letter to a friend, thus shows his opinion of slave masters:

To omit for a year, or for a day, the most efficacious method of advancing Christianity, in compliance with any purposes that terminate on this side the grave, is a crime of which I know not that the world has had an example except in the practice of the planters of America, a race of mortals whom I suppose, no other man wishes to resemble.—*Letter to William Drummond, Aug. 13, 1766. (Boswell's Life of Johnson, by Croker.)*

With such authorities, American and philosophic, I need not hesitate in this ungracious task; but truth, which is mightier than Mason and Jefferson, than John Locke, Adam Smith, and Samuel Johnson, marshals the evidence in unbroken succession.

Proceeding with this argument, which broadens as we advance, we shall see slave masters (1) in the law of Slavery; (2) in their relations with slaves, (3) in their relations with each other and with society, and (4) in that unconsciousness which renders them insensible to their true character.

(1.) As in considering the character of Slavery, so in considering the character of Slave masters, we must begin with the law of Slavery, which, as their work, testifies against them. In the face of such an unutterable abomination, where impiety, cruelty, brutality and robbery, all strive for mastery, it is in vain to assert the humanity or refinement of its authors. Full well I know that the conscience which speaks so powerfully to the solitary soul is often silent in the corporate body, and that, in all ages and countries, numbers, when gathered in communities and States, have sanctioned acts from which the individual revolts. And yet I know no surer way of judging a people than by its laws, especially where those laws have been long continued and openly maintained. Whatever may be the eminence of individual virtue—and I would not so far disparage humanity as to suppose that the offences which may be general where Slavery exists are universal—it is not reasonable or logical to infer that the masses of Slave masters are better than the law of Slavery. And since the law itself degrades the slave to be a chattel, and submits him to their irresponsible control, with power to bind and to scourge—to usurp the fruits of another's labor—to pollute the body—and to outrage all ties of family, making marriage impossible—we must conclude that such enormities are sanctioned by slave-masters, while the exclusion of testimony and prohibition of instruction—by supplementary law—complete the evidence of their complicity. And this conclusion must stand unquestioned just as long as the law of Slavery exists unrepealed. Cease, then, to blazon the humanity of slave-masters. Tell me not of the lenity with which this cruel code is tempered to its unhappy subjects. Tell me not of the sympathy which overflows from the mansion of the master to the cabin of the slave. In vain you assert such "happy accidents." In vain you show that there are individuals who do not exert the wickedness of the law. The barbarism still endures, solemnly, legislatively, judicially attested in the very Slave Code, and proclaims constantly the character of its authors. And this is the first article in the evidence against slave-masters.

2. I am next brought to slave-masters in their relations with slaves; and here the argument is founded upon facts, and upon presumptions irresistible as facts. Only lately has inquiry burst into that gloomy world of bondage and disclosed its secrets. But enough is already known to arouse the indignant condemnation of mankind. For instance, here is a simple advertisement—one of thousands—from the *Georgia Messenger*:

RUN AWAY—My man FOUNTAIN; has holes in his ears, a scar on the right side of his forehead; has been shot in the hind parts of his legs; is marked on his back with the whip. Apply to ROBERT BEASLEY, Macon, Ga.

Holes in the ears, scar on the forehead, shot in the legs, and marks of the lash on the back. Such are the tokens by which a slave master proposes to identify his slave. And here is another advertisement revealing slave masters in a different light. It is from the *National Intelligencer*, here in the capital; and I confess the pain with which I cite such an indecency in a journal of such responsibility. Of course it appeared without the knowledge of the editors; but it is none the less an illustrative example:

FOR SALE—An accomplished and handsome lady's maid. She is just sixteen years of age; was raised in a genteel family in Maryland, and is now proposed to be sold, not for any fault, but simply because the owner has no further use for her. A note directed to C. D., Gadsby's Hotel, will receive prompt attention.

A sated libertine, in a land where vice is legalized, could not expose his victim in apter words. These two instances will illustrate a class. In the recent work of Mr. OLMSTED, a close observer and traveler in the Slave States, which abounds in pictures of Slavery, expressed with caution and evident regard to truth, will be found still another, where a slave master thus frankly confesses his experience:

"I can tell you how you can break a nigger of running away, certain," said the slave master. "There was an old fellow I used to know in Georgia, that always cured his so. If a nigger ran away, when he caught him, he would bind his knee over a log, and fasten him so he couldn't stir; then he'd take a pair of pincers, and pull one of his toe nails out by the roots; and tell him that if he ever ran away again he would pull out two of them; and if he ran away again after that, he told him he'd pull out four of them, and so on, doubling each time. He never had to do it more than twice; it always cured them."—*Olmsted's Texas Journey*, 105.

Like this story, which is from the lips of a slave master, is another, where the master, angry because his slave had sought to regain his God-given liberty, deliberately cut the tendons of his heel, thus horribly maiming him for life. It is in vain that these instances are denied. Their accumulating number, authenticated in every possible manner, by the press, by a cloud of witnesses, and by the confession of slave masters, stares us constantly in the face.

And here we are brought again to the Slave Code, under the shelter of which these and worse things may be done with complete impunity. Listen to the remarkable works of Chief Justice RUFFIN, of North Carolina, who, in a solemn decision, thus portrays, affirms and deplores this terrible laitude:

The obedience of the slave, he says, is the consequence only of uncontrolled authority over the body. * * * The power of the master must be absolute to render the submission of the slave perfect. I must freely confess my sense of the harshness of this proposition. I feel it as deeply as any man can. And, as a principle of moral right, every person in his retirement must repudiate it. But, in the actual condition of things, it must be so. There is no remedy. This discipline belongs to the state of slavery. It is inherent in the relation of master and slave.—*The State vs. Mann, 2 Devereaux R* 292.

And this same terrible latitude has been thus expounded in a recent judicial decision of Virginia:

It is the policy of the law in respect to the relation of master and slave, and for the sake of securing proper subordination and obedience on the part of the slave, to protect the master from prosecution, even if the whipping and punishment be malicious, cruel and excessive.—*Santher vs. Cwelt, 7 Grattan* 673.

REFLECTIONS ON THE EVIDENCE.

Can barbarism further go? Here is is an irresponsible power, rendered more irresponsible still by the seclusion of the plantation, and absolutely fortified by the supplementary law excluding the testimony of slaves. That under its shelter enormities should occur—stranger than fiction, too terrible for imagination, and surpassing any individual experience—is simply according to the course of nature and the course of history. The visitation of the abbeys in England disclosed vice and disorder in startling forms, cloaked by the irresponsible privacy of monastic life. A similar visitation of plantations would disclose more fearful results, cloaked by the irresponsible privacy of Slavery. Every slave master on his plantation is a Bashaw, with all the prerogatives of a Turk. According to HOBBES, he is a "petty king." This is true; and every plantation is of itself a petty kingdom, with more than the immunities of an abbey. Six thousand skulls of infants are said to have been taken from a single fish-pond near a nunnery, to the dismay of Pope GREGORY. Under the law of Slavery, infants, the offsprings of masters, "who dream of freedom in a slave's embrace," are not thrown into a fish-pond, but something worse is done. They are sold. But this is only a single glimpse. Slavery, in its recesses, is another Bastile, whose horrors will never be known until it all is razed to the ground; it is the dismal castle of the Giant Despair, which, when captured by the Pilgrims, excited their wonder, as they saw "the dead bodies that lay here and there in the castle-yard, and how full of dead men's bones the dungeon was." The recorded horrors of Slavery seem to be infinite, and each day, by the escape of its victims, they are still further attested, while the door of the vast prison-house is left ajar. But, alas! unless the examples of history and the lessons of political wisdom are alike delusive, its unrecorded horrors must assume a form of yet more fearful dimensions, as we try to contemplate them. Baffling all attempts at description, they sink into that chapter of Sir THOMAS BROWNE, entitled, "Of some Relations whose Truth we fear;" and among kindred things whereof, according to this eloquent philosopher, there remains no register but that of hell.

If this picture of the relations of slave-masters with their slaves could receive any further darkness, it would be by introducing the figures of the congenial agents through which the barbarism is maintained: the slave overseer, the slave breeder, and slave hunter, each without a peer except in his brother, and the whole constituting the triumvirate of Slavery, in whom its essential brutality, vulgarity, and grossness, are all embodied. There is the slave overseer, with his bloody lash, fitly described in his *Life of Patrick Henry* by Mr. WIRT, who, born in Virginia, knew the class, as "last and lowest, most abject, degraded, unprincipled," and his hands wield at will the irresponsible power. There is the slave breeder, who assumes a higher character, and even enters legislative halls, where, in unconscious insensibility, he shocks civilization by denying, like Mr. GHOLSON, of Virginia, any alleged distinction between the "female slave" and the "brood mare," by openly asserting the necessary respite from work during the gestation of the female slave as the ground of property in her offspring, and by proclaiming that in this "vigintial" crop of human flesh consists much of the wealth of his State, while another Virginian, not yet hardened to this debasing trade, whose annual sacrifice reaches 25,000 human souls, confesses the indignation and shame with which he beholds his State "converted into one grand menagerie, where men are reared for the market like oxen for the shambles," and lastly there is the slave-hunter, with the blood hound as his brutal symbol, who pursues slaves as the hunter pursues game, and does not hesitate in the public prints to advertise his barbarism thus:

BLOOD-HOUNDS.—I have two of the finest dogs for catching negroes in the Southwest. They can take the trail twelve hours after the negro has passed, and catch him with ease. I live four miles southwest of Bolivar, on the road leading from Bolivar to Whitesville. I am ready at all times to catch runaway negroes. DAVID TURNER. MARCH 2, 1853.—*West Tennessee Democrat.*

The bloodhound was known in early Scottish history. It was once vindictively put upon the trail of ROBERT BRUCE; and in barbarous days, by a cruel license of war, it was directed against the marauders of the Scottish border; but more than a century has passed since the last survivor of the race, kept as a curiosity was fed on meal in Ettrick Forest. (SCOTT's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*—Notes, Canto V.) The bloodhound was employed by Spain against the natives of this continent, and the eloquence of CHATHAM never touched a truer chord than when, gathering force from the condemnation of this brutality, he poured his thunder upon the kindred brutality of the scalping-knife, adopted as an instrument of war by a nation professing civilization. Tardily introduced in, our Republic, some time after the Missouri Compromise, when Slavery became a political passion, and slave masters began to throw aside all disguise, the blood-hound has become the representative of our barbarism in one of the worst forms, when engaged in the pursuit of a fellow man who is asserting his inborn title to himself; and this brute is, indeed, typical of the whole brutal leash of slave-hunters, who, whether at home on slave soil, under the name of slave-catchers and kidnappers, or at a distance, under politer names, insult human nature by the enforcement of this barbarism.

3. From this dreary picture of slave masters, with their slaves and their triumvirate of vulgar instruments, I pass to another more dreary still, and more completely exposing the influence of Slavery: I mean the relations of slave masters with each other, also with society and Government, or in other words, the character of slave masters, as displayed in the general relations of life. And here I need your indulgence. Not in triumph or in taunt do I approach this branch of the subject. Yielding only to the irresistible exigency of the discussion, and in direct response to the assumptions on this floor, especially by the Senator from Virginia (Mr. MASON,) I shall proceed. If I touch Slavery to the quick, and enable slave masters to see themselves as others see them, I shall do nothing beyond the strictest line of duty in this debate. One of the choicest passages of the master Italian poet DANTE is where a scene of transcendent virtue is described as sculptured in "visible speech" on the long gallery which led to the heavenly gate. The poet felt the inspiration of the scene, and placed it on the wayside, where it could charm and encourage. This was natural. Nobody can look upon virtue and justice, if it be only in images and pictures, without feeling a kindred sentiment. Nobody can be surrounded by vice and wrong, by violence and brutality, if it be only in images and pictures, without coming under their degrading influence. Nobody can live with the one without advantage; nobody can live with the other without loss. Who could pass his life in the secret chamber where are gathered the impure relics of Pompeii without becoming indifferent to loathsome things? But if these loathsome things are not merely sculptured and painted if they exist in living reality—if they enact their hideous capers in life, as in the criminal pretensions of Slavery—while the lash plays and the blood spirts—while women are whipped and children are sold—while marriage is polluted and annulled—while the parental tie is rudely torn—while honest gains are filched or robbed—while the soul itself is shut down in all the darkness of ignorance, and while God himself is defied in the pretension that man can have property in his fellow man; if all these things are present, not merely in images and pictures but in reality, their influence on character must be incalculable. It is according to irresistible law that men are fashioned by what is about them, whether climate, scenery, life or institutions. Like produces like, and this ancient proverb is verified always. Look at the miner, delving low down in darkness, and the mountaineer, ranging on airy heights, and you will see a contrast in character, and even in personal form. The difference between a coward and a hero may be traced in the atmosphere which each has breathed; and how much more in the institutions under which each has been reared. If institutions generous and just ripen souls also generous and just, then other institutions must exhibit their influence also. Violence, brutality, injustice barbarism, must be reproduced in the lives of all who live within their fatal sphere. The meat that is eaten by man enters into and becomes a part of his body; the madder which is eaten by a dog changes his bones to red; and the Slavery on which men live, in all its five fold foulness, must become a part of themselves, discoloring their very souls, blotting their characters, and breaking forth in moral leprosy. This language is strong; but the evidence is even stronger. Some there may be of happy natures—like honorable Senators—who can thus feel and not be harmed. MITHRIDATES fed on poison and lived; and it may be that there is a moral Mithridates, who can swallow without bane the poison of Slavery. Instead of "ennobling" the master, nothing can be clearer than that the slave drags his master down; and this process begins in childhood, and is continued through life. Living much in association with his slave, the master finds nothing to remind him of his own deficiencies, to prompt his ambition or excite his shame. Without these provocations to virtue, and without an elevated example, he naturally shares the barbarism of the society which he keeps. Thus, the very inferiority which the slave-master attributes to the African race explains the melancholy condition of the communities in which his degradation is declared by law.

A single false principle or vicious thought may degrade a character otherwise blameless; and this is practically true of the slave master. Accustomed to regard men as property, his sensibilities are blunted and his moral sense is obscured. He consents to acts from which civilization recoils. The early church sold its property, and even its sacred vessels, for the redemption of captives. This was done on a remarkable occasion by St. Ambrose. and successive canons confirmed the example. But in the Slave States this is all reversed. Slaves there are often sold as the property of the Church, and an instance is related of a slave sold in South Carolina in order to buy the plate for the communion table. Who can calculate the effect of such an example? Surrounded by pernicious influences of all kinds, both positive and negative the first making him do that which he ought not to do, and the second making him leave undone that which he ought to have done, through childhood, youth, manhood, even unto age, unable while at home to escape these influences, over-shadowed by the portentous barbarism about him, the slave master naturally adopts the bludgeon, the revolver and the bowie-knife. Through these he governs his plantation, and secretly armed with these he enters the world. These are his congenial companions. To wear these is his pride; to use them becomes a passion, almost a necessity. Nothing contributes to violence so much as the wearing of the instruments of violence, thus having them always at hand to obey the lawless instincts of the individual. A barbarous standard is established; a contest peculiar to our slave masters, called a "street fight," is not shameful; a duel is not dishonorable and modern imitators of Cain have a mark set upon them, not for reproach and condemnation, but for compliment and approval. I wish to keep within bounds; but unanswerable facts, accumulating in fearful quantities, attest that the social system, so much vaunted by honorable Senators, and which we are now asked to sanction and extend, takes its character from this spirit, and with professions of Christianity on the lips, becomes Cain-like. And this is aggravated by the prevailing ignorance in the Slave States where one in twelve of the adult white population is unable to read and write.

"The boldest they who least partake the light,
As game cocks in the dark are trained to fight."

Of course there are exceptions, which we all gladly recognize, but it is this spirit which predominates and gives the social law. And here mark an important difference. Elsewhere violence shows itself in spite of law, whether social or statute; in the Slave States it is because of law both social and statute Elsewhere it is pursued and condemned; in the Slave States it is adopted and honored. Elsewhere it is hunted as a crime; in the Slave States it takes its place among the honorable graces of society.

Let not these harsh statements stand on my authority. Listen to the testimony of two Governors of Slave States in their messages to the Legislatures:

"We long to see the day (said the Governor of Kentucky in 1837), when the law will assert its majesty, and stop the wanton destruction of life which almost daily occurs within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth. Men slaughter each other with almost perfect impunity. A species of common law has grown up in Kentucky, which, were it written down, would, in all civilized countries, cause to be rechristened, in derision, the land of blood."

Such was the official confession of a slavemaster Governor of Kentucky. And here is the official confession made the same year by the slavemaster Governor of Alabama:

"We hear of homocides in different parts of the State continually, and yet have few convictions and still fewer executions. Why do we hear of stabbings and shootings almost daily in some part or other of our State."

A land of blood! Stabbings and shootings almost daily! Such is the official language. It was natural that contemporary newspapers should repeat what thus found utterance in high places. Here is a confession by a newspaper in Mississippi:

"The moral atmosphere in our State appears to be in a deleterious and sanguinary condition. Almost every exchange paper which reaches us contains some inhuman and revolting case of murder or death by violence."—*Grand Gulf Advertiser, June 27, 1837.*

Here is another confession by a newspaper in New-Orleans:

"In view of the crimes which are daily committed, we are led to inquire whether it is owing to the inefficiency of our laws, or to the manner in which these laws are administered, that this frightful deluge of human blood flows through our streets and our places of public resort."—*New-Orleans Bee. May 23, 1838*

And here is testimony of a different character:

"No one who has not been an integral part of a slaveholding community can have any idea of its abominations. It is a whited sepulchre, full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness."

These are the words of a Southern lady, the daughter of the accomplished Judge GRIMKE, of South Carolina. A catalogue of affrays between politicians, commonly known as "street fights"—I use the phrase which comes from the land of Slavery—would show that these authorities were not mistaken. That famous Dutch picture, known particularly by a successful engraving, and called the Knife Fight, presents a scene less revolting than one of these. Two or more men, armed to the teeth, meet in the streets, at a court-house or a tavern, shoot at each other with revolvers, then gash each other with knives, close and roll upon the ground, covered with dirt and blood, struggling and stabbing till death, prostration, or surrender, puts an end to the conflict. Each instance tells a shameful story, and cries out against the social system which can tolerate such barbarism. A catalogue of duels in our country would testify again to the reckless disregard of life where Slavery exists, and would exhibit violence flaunting in the garb of honor, and prating of a barbarous code disowned equally by reason and religion. But you have already supped too full of horrors, and I hasten on.

Pardon me if I stop for one moment to exhibit and denounce the duel. I do it only because it belongs to the brood of Slavery. An enlightened civilization has long ago rejected this relic of barbarism, and never has one part of the argument against it been put more sententiously than by FRANKLIN: "A duel decides nothing," said this patriot philosopher, "and the person appealing to it makes himself judge in his own cause, condemns the offender without a jury, and undertakes himself to be the executioner." To these emphatic words I would add two brief propositions, which, if practically adopted, make the duel impossible—first, that the acknowledgment of wrong with apology or explanation can never be otherwise than honorable; and, secondly, that, in the absence of all such acknowledgment, no wrong can ever be repaired by a gladiatorial contest, where brute force, or skill, or chance must decide the day. Iron and adamant are not stronger than these arguments, nor can any one attempt an answer without exposing his feebleness. And yet slave masters, disregarding its irrational character, insensible to its folly, heedless of its impiety and unconscious of its barbarism, openly adopt the duel as a regulator of manners and conduct. Two voices from South Carolina have been raised against it, and I mention them with gladness as testimony even in that land of Slavery. The first was CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, who in the early days of the Republic openly declared his "abhorrence of the practice," and invoked the clergy of his State, "as a particular favor, at some convenient early day, to preach a sermon on the sin and folly of dueling." The other was Mr. RHETT, who on this floor openly declared as his reason for declining the duel, "that he feared God more than man." Generous words, for which many errors can be pardoned. But these voices condemn the social system of which the duel is a natural product.

Looking now at the broad surface of society where Slavery exists, we shall find its spirit actively manifest in the suppression of all freedom of speech or of the Press, especially with regard to this wrong. Nobody in the Slave States can speak or print against Slavery, except at the peril of life and liberty. St. Paul could call upon the people of Athens to give up the worship of unknown gods: he could live in his own hired house at Rome, and preach Christianity in this heathen metropolis; but no man can be heard against Slavery in Charleston or Mobile. We condemn the Inquisition, which subjects all within its influence to censorship and secret judgment; but this tyranny is repeated in American slave masters. Truths as simple as the great discovery of Galileo are openly denied, and all who declare them are driven to recant. We condemn the Index Expurgatorious of the Roman Church; but American slave masters have an Index on which are inscribed all the generous books of the age. There is one book, the marvel of recent literature, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which has been thus treated both by the church and by the slave masters, so that it is honored by the same suppression at the Vatican and at Charleston. Not to dwell on these instances, there is one which has a most instructive ridiculousness. A beautiful discourse of the late Dr. CHANNING on West India emancipation—the last effort of his beautiful career—was offered for sale by a book agent at Charleston. A prosecution by the South Carolina Association ensued, and the agent was held to bail in the sum of $1,000. Shortly afterwards the same agent received for sale a work by DICKENS, freshly published, *American Notes*; but, determined not to expose himself again to the tyrannical Inquisition, he gave notice through the newspapers that the book "would be submitted to highly intelligent members of the South Carolina Association for inspection, and if the sale is approved by them it will be for sale—if not, not." Listen, also, to another recent instance, as recounted in the Montgomery *Mail*, a newspaper of Alabama:

"Last Saturday we devoted to the flames a large number of copies of SPURGEON's sermons, and the pile was graced at the top with a copy of *Graves Great Iron Wheel*, which a Baptist friend presented for the purpose. We trust that the works of the greasy cockney vociferator may receive the same treatment throughout the South. And if the pharisaical author should ever show himself in these parts, we trust that a stout cord may speedily find its way around his eloquent throat. He has proved himself a dirty, low bred slanderer, and ought to be treated accordingly."

And very recently we have read in the journals, that the Trustees of a College in Alabama have resolved that Dr. WAYLAND's admirable work on Moral Science "contains abolition doctrine of the deepest dye;" and they proceed to denounce "the said book, and forbid its further use in the institute."

All this is natural. for tyranny is condemned to be consequent with itself. Proclaim Slavery to be a permanent institution, instead of a temporary barbarism, soon to pass away, and then, by the unhesitating logic of self-preservation, all things must yield to its support. The safety of Slavery becomes the supreme law. And since Slavery is endangered by liberty in any form, therefore all liberty must be restrained. Such is the philosophy of this seeming paradox in a republic. And our slave-masters show themselves apt in this work. Violence and brutality are their ready instruments, quickened always by the wakefulness of suspicion, and perhaps often by the restlessness of uneasy conscience. Everywhere in the Slave States the lion's mouth of Venice, where citizens were anonymously denounced, is open; nor are the gloomy prisons and the Bridge of Sighs wanting. This spirit has recently shown itself with such intensity and activity as to constitute what has been properly termed a Reign of Terror. Northern men, unless they happen to be delegates to a Democratic Convention, are exposed in their travels, whether of business or health, to the operation of the system. They are watched and dogged, as if in a land of despotism; they are treated with the meanness of a disgusting tyranny, live in peril of personal indignity, and often of life and limb. Complaint has sometimes been made of the wrongs to American citizens in Mexico; but during the last year more outrages on American citizens have been perpetrated in the Slave States than in Mexico. Here, again, I have no time for details, which have been already presented in other quarters. But the instances are from all conditions in life. In Missouri, a Methodist clergyman, suspected of being an Abolitionist, was taken to prison amidst threats of tar and feathers. In Arkansas a schoolmaster was driven from the State. In Kentucky a plain citizen from Indiana, on a visit to his friends, was threatened with death by the rope. In Alabama a simple person from Connecticut, peddling books, was thrust into prison, amidst cries of "Shoot him! hang him!" In Virginia, a Shaker, from New-York, peddling garden seeds, was forcibly expelled from the State. In Georgia, a merchant's clerk, Irishman by birth, who simply asked the settlement of a just debt, was cast into prison, robbed of his pocket-book, containing nearly $100, and barely escaped with his life. In South Carolina a stone-cutter, Irishman by birth, was stripped naked, and then, amidst cries of "Brand him!" "Burn him!" "Spike him to death!" scourged so that the blood came at every stroke, while tar was poured upon his lacerated flesh. These atrocities, calculated, according to the words of a poet of subtle beauty, to "make a holiday in hell" were all ordained, by vigilance committees, or by that busiest magistrate, Judge Lynch, inspired by the demon of Slavery.

"He let them loose, and cried, Halloo!
How shall we yield him honor due?"

In perfect shamelessness, and, as if to blazon this fiendish spirit, we have had, this Winter, in a leading newspaper of Virginia, an article, proposing to give twenty-five dollars each for the heads of citizens, mostly members of Congress, known to be against Slavery, and $50,000 for the head of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. And in still another paper of Virginia we find a proposition to raise $10,000 to be given for the kidnapping and delivery of a venerable citizen, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, at Richmond, "or $5,000 for the production of his head." These are fresh instances, but they are not alone. At a meeting of slavemasters in Georgia, in 1835, the Governor was recommended to issue a proclamation, offering $5,000 as a reward for the apprehension of either of ten persons named in the resolution, citizens of New-York and Massachusetts, and one a subject of Great Britain—not one of whom it was pretended had ever set foot on the soil of Georgia. The Milledgeville *Federal Union*, a newspaper of Georgia, in 1836, contained an offer of $10,000 for kidnapping a clergyman residing in the City of New-York. A Committee of Vigilance in Louisiana, in 1835, offered, in the *Louisiana Journal*, $50,000 to any person who would deliver into their hands ARTHUR TAPPAN, a merchant of New-York; and, during the same year, a public meeting Alabama, with a person entitled "Honorable" in the chair, offered a similar reward of $50,000 for the apprehension of the same ARTHUR TAPHAN, and of LA ROY SUNDERLAND, a clergyman of the Methodist Church at New-York.

These manifestatoes are not without prototype in the history of the Anti-Slavery cause in other countries. From the beginning slave masters have encountered argument by brutality and violence. If we go back to the earliest of Abolitionists, the wonderful Portuguese preacher, VIEYRA, we shall find that his matchless eloquence and unquestioned piety did not save him from indignity. After a sermon exposing Slavery in Brazil, he was seized and imprisoned, while one of the principal slave-masters asked him, in mockery, where were all his learning and all his genius now, if they could not deliver him in this extremity? He was of the Catholic Church. But the spirit of Slavery is the same in all Churches. A renowned Quaker minister of the last century, THOMAS CHALKLEY, while on a visit at Barbadoes, having simply recommended charity to the slaves, without presuming to breathe a word against Slavery itself, was first met by disturbance in the meeting, and afterwards, on the highway, and in open day, was fired at by one of the exasperated planters with a "fowling-piece loaded with small shot, ten of which made marks, and several drew blood." Even in England, while the Slave-trade was under discussion, the same spirit appeared. WILBERFORCE, who represented the cause of Abolition in Parliament, was threatened with personal violence; CLARKSON, who represented the same cause before the people, was assaulted by the infuriated slave-traders, and narrowly escaped being hustled into the dock; and ROSCOE, the accomplished historian, on his return to Liverpool from his seat in Parliament, where he had signalized himself as an opponent of the Slave-trade, was met at the entrance of the town by a savage mob, composed of persons interested in the traffic, armed with knives and bludgeons, the distinctive arguments and companions of Pro-Slavery partisans.

And even in the Free States the partisans of Slavery have from the beginning acted under the inspiration of violence. The demon of Slavery has entered into them, and under its influence they have behaved like slave-masters. Public meetings for the discussion of Slavery have been interrupted; public halls dedicated to its discussion have been destroyed or burned to the ground. In all our populous cities the great rights of speech and of the Press have been assailed precisely as in the Slave States. In Boston, GARRISON, pleading for the slave, was dragged through the streets with a halter about his neck, and in Illinois, LOVEJOY, also pleading for the slave, was ferociously murdered. The former yet lives to speak for himself, while the latter lives in his eloquent brother, the Representative from Illinois in the other House. Thus does Slavery show its natural influence even at a distance. Nor in the Slave States is this spirit confined to the outbreaks of mere lawlessness. Too strong for restraint, it finds no limitation except in its own barbarous will. The Government becomes its tool, and in official acts does its bidding. Here again the instances are numerous. I might dwell on the degradation of the Post-office, when its official head consented that, for the sake of Slavery, the mails themselves should be rifled. I might dwell also on the cruel persecution of free persons of color, who, in the Slave States generally, and even here in the District of Columbia, are not allowed to testify where a white man is in question, and who now in several States are menaced by legislative act with the alternative of expulsion from their homes or of reduction to Slavery. But I pass at once to two illustrative transactions, which, as a son of Massachusetts, I cannot forget.

1. The first relates to a citizen, of purest life and perfect integrity, whose name is destined to fill a conspicuous place in the history of freedom, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Born in Massachusetts, bred to the same profession with BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and, like his great predecessor, becoming an editor, he saw with instinctive clearness the wrong of Slavery, and at a period when the ardors of the Missouri question had given way to indifference throughout the North, he stepped forward to denounce it. The jail at Baltimore, where he then resided, was his earliest reward. Afterward, Jan. 1, 1831, he published the first number of the *Liberator*, inscribing for his motto an utterance of Christian philanthropy, "My country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind," and declaring in the face of surrounding apathy, "I am in earnest. I will not equivocate. I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard." In this sublime spirit he commenced his labors for the slave, proposing no intervention by Congress in the States, and on well-considered principle avoiding all appeals to the bondmen themselves. Such was his simple and thoroughly-constitutional position, when, before the expiration of the first year, the Legislature of Georgia, by solemn act, a copy of which I have now before me, "approved" by WILSON LUMPKIN, Governor, appropriated $5,000 "to be paid to any person who shall arrest, bring to trial, and prosecute to conviction under the laws of this State, the editor or publisher of a certain paper called the *Liberator*, pulished at the town of Boston and State of Massachusetts." This infamous legislative act, touching a person absolutely beyond the jurisdiction of Georgia, and in no way amenable to its laws, constituted a plain bribe to the gangs of kidnappers engendered by Slavery. With this barefaced defiance of justice and decency slave masters inaugurated the system of violence by which they have sought to crush every voice that has been raised against Slavery.

2. Here is another illustration of a different character. Free persons of color, citizens of Massachusetts, and, according to the institutions of this Commonwealth, entitled to equal privileges with other citizens, being in service as mariners, and touching at the port of Charleston, in South Carolina, have been seized, and with no allegation against them except of entering this port in the discharge of their rightful business, have been cast into prison, and there detained during the delay of the vessel. This is by virtue of a statute of South Carolina, passed in 1823, which further declares that in the failure of the captain to pay the expenses, these freemen "shall be seized and taken as absolute slaves," one moiety of the proceeds of their sale to belong to the sheriff. Against all remonstrance—against the official opinion of Mr. WIRT, as Attorney-General of the United States, declaring it unconstitutional—against the solemn judgment of Mr Justice Johnson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, himself a slave master and citizen of South Carolina, also pronouncing it unconstitutional—this statute, which is an obvious injury to Northern shipowners, as it is an outrage to the mariners whom it seizes, has been upheld to this day by South Carolina. But this is not all. Massachusetts, in order to obtain for her citizens that protection which was denied, and especially to save them from the dread penalty of being sold into Slavery, appointed a citizen of South Carolina to act as her agent for this purpose, and to bring suits in the Circuit Court of the United States in order to try the constitutionality of this pretension. Owing to the sensibility of the people in that State this agent declined to render this simple service. Massachusetts next selected one of her own sons, a venerable citizen, who had already served with honor in the other House of Congress, and who was of admitted eminence as a lawyer, Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, to visit Charleston, and to do what the agent first appointed had shrunk from doing. This excellent gentleman beloved by all who knew him, gentle in manners as he was firm in character, and with a countenance that was in itself a letter of recommendation, arrived at Charleston, accompanied only by his daughter. Straightway all South Carolina was convulsed. According to a story in BOSWELL's *Johnson*, all the inhabitants of St. Kilda, a remote island of Hebrides, on the approach of a stranger, "catch cold;" but in South Carolina it is a fever that they "catch." The Governor at the time, who was none other than one of her present Senators, (Mr. HAMMOND,) made his arrival the subject of a special message to the Legislature, which I now have before me; the Legislature all "caught" the fever, and swiftly adopted resolutions calling upon "his Excellency the Governor to expel from its territory the said agent, after due notice to depart," and promising to sustain the Executive authority in any measures it may adopt for the purposes aforesaid." Meanwhile, the fever raged in Charleston. The agent of Massachusetts was first accosted in the street by a person unknown to him, who, flourishing a bludgeon in his hand—the bludgeon always shows itself where Slavery is in question—cried out, "You had better be traveling and the sooner the better for you, I can tell you. If you stay here until to-morrow morning, you will feel something you will not like, I'm thinking." Next came threats of an attack during the following night on the hotel in which he was lodged; then a request from the land ord that he should quit in order to preserve the hotel itself from the impending danger of an infuriate mob; then a committee of slave masters, who politely proposed to conduct him to the boat. Thus arrested in his simple errand of good will, this venerable public servant, whose appearance alone—like that of the "grave and pious man" mentioned by Virgil—would have softened any mob not inspired by slavery, yielded to the ejectment proposed—precisely as the prisoners yield to the officers of the law—and left Charleston, while a person in the crowd was heard to offer himself as "the leader of a tar and feathering gang to be called into the service of the city on the occasion." Nor is this all. The Legislature a second time "caught" the fever, and yielding to its influence, passed another statute, forbidding, under severe penalties, any person within the State from accepting a commission to befriend these colored mariners, and under penalties severer still, extending even to imprisonment for life, prohibiting any person "on his own behalf or by virtue of any authority from any State," to come within South Carolina for this purpose; and then, to complete its work, the Legislature took away its writ of habeas corpus from all such mariners. Such is a simple narrative founded on authentic documents. I do not adduce it now for criticism, but simply to enroll it in all its stages, commencing with the earliest pretension of South Carolina, continuing in violence and ending in yet other pretensions—among the special instances where the barbarism of Slavery stands confessed even in official conduct. And yet this transaction, which may well give to South Carolina the character of a shore "where shipwrecked mariners dread to land, has been openly vindicated in all its stages from beginning to end by both the Senators from that State, while one of them, (Mr. HAMMOND.) in the same breath, has borne his testimony from personal knowledge to the character of the public agent thus maltreated, saying, "He was a pleasant, kind old gentleman, and I had a sort of friendship for him during the short time I sat near him in Congress."

Thus, Sir, whether we look at individuals or at the community where Slavery exists, at lawless outbreaks or at official conduct, slavemasters are always the same. Enough. you will say has been said. Yes; enough to expose Slavery, but not enough for truth. The most instructive and most grevious part still remains. It is the exhibition of slavemasters in Congressional history. Of course the representative reflects the character as well as the political opinions of the constituents whose will it is his boast to obey. It follows that the passions and habits of slavemasters are naturally represented in Congress—chastened, to a certain extent, perhaps, by the requirements of Parliamentary law. but breaking out in fearful examples And here again facts shall speak. as nothing else can.

In proceeding with this duty, to which, as you will percieve, I am impelled by the positive requirements of this debate, I crave the indulgence of the Senate, while, avoiding all allusions to private life or private character, and touching simply what is of record, and already "enrolled in the capitol." I present a few only of many instances, which, especially during these latter days, since Slavery has become paramount, have taken their place in our national history. Here is an instance. On the 15th of February, 1837, R. M. WHITNEY was arraigned before the House of Representatives for contempt, in refusing to attend, when required, before a Committee of investigation into the administration of the Executive office. His excuse was that he could not attend without exposing himself thereby to outrage and violence in the committee-room; and on examination at the bar of the House, Mr. FAIRFIELD, a member of the Committee, afterwards a member of this body, and Governor of Maine, testified to the actual facts. It appeared that Mr. PEYTON, a slavemaster from Tennessee, and a member of the Committee, regarding a certain answer in writing by Mr. WAITNEY to an interrogatory propounded by him as offensive, broke out in these words:

"Mr. Chairman, I wish you to inform this witness that he is not to insult me in his answers; if he does, God d—n him, I will take his life on the spot!"

The witness. rising. claimed the protection of the Committee, on which Mr. PEYTON exclaimed:

"God d—n you, you shan't speak; you shan't say one word while you are in this room; if you do I will put you to death."

Mr. WISE, another slave master from Virginia, Chairman of the Committee, and latterly Governor of Virginia, then intervened, saying:

"Yes, this d——d insolence is insufferable."

Soon after, Mr. PEYTON, observing that the witness was looking at him, cried out:

"D—n him. his eyes are on me—God d—n him he is looking at me; he shan't do it—d—n him he shan't look at me"

These things, and much more, disclosed by Mr. FAIRFIELD in reply to interrogatories in the House, were confirmed by other witnesses, and Mr. WISE himself, in a speech, made the admission that he was armed with deadly weapons, saying—

"I watched the motion of that right arm, [of the witness] the elbow of which could be seen by me, and had it moved one inch, he had died on the spot. That was my determination."

All this will be found in the thirteenth volume of the *Congressional Debates*, with the evidence in detail, and the discussion thereupon.

Here is another instance of similar character, which did not occur in a Committee room, but during debate in the Senate Chamber. While the Compromise measures were under discussion in 1850, on the 17th of April, 1850, Mr. FOOTE, a slave master from Mississippi, in the course of his remarks, commenced a personal allusion to Mr. BENTON, This was aggravated by the circumstance that only a few days previously he had made this distinguished gentleman the mark for most bitter and vindictive personalities. Mr. BENTON rose at once from his seat, and, with an angry countenance, but without weapons of any kind in his hand or, as it appeared afterwards before the Committee, on his person, advanced in the direction of Mr. FOOTE, when the latter, glidig back wards, drew from his pocket a five-chamber revolver. full loaded, which he cocked. Meanwhile, Mr. BENTON, at the suggestion of friends, was already returning to his seat, when he perceived the pistol. Excited greatly by this deadly menace, he exclaimed, "I am not armed, I have no pistols I disdain to carry arms Stand out of the way, and let the assassin fire." Mr. FOOTE remained standing in the position he had taken, with his pistol in his hand, cocked. "Soon after," says the report of the committee appointed to investigate this occurrence, "both Senators resumed their seats, and order was restored" All this will be found at length in the twenty-first volume of the *Congressional Globe*.

Another instance, which belongs to the same class, is given by the Hon. WILLIAM JAY, a writer of singular accuracy and of the truest principle, who has done much to illustrate the history of our country. It is this:—Mr. DAWSON, a slave master from Louisiana, and a member of the House of Representatives, went up to another member on the floor of the House, and addressed to him these words: "If you attempt to speak, or rise from your seat. Sir, by G—d, I'll cut your throat." The duel, which at home in the Slave States is "twin" with the "street-fight," is also "twin" with these instances. It is constantly adopted or attempted by slave masters in Congress But I shall not enter upon this catalogue. I content myself with showing the openness with which in debate it has been menaced, and without any call to order. Mr. FOOTE, the same slave master, already mentioned in debate in the Senate 26th of March, 1850, thus sought to provoke Mr. BENTON. I take his words from the *Congressional Globe*, vol. 21, p. 603:

"There are instances in the history of the Senator which might well relieve a man of honor from obligation to recognize him as a fitting antagonist; yet it is, notwithstanding, true, that if the Senator from Missouri will deign to acknowledge himself responsible to the laws of honor, he shall have a very early opportunity of proving his prowess in contest with one over whom I hold perfect control; or, if he feels in the least degree aggrieved at anything which has fallen from me, he shall, on demanding it, have full redress according to him, according to the said laws of honor. I do not denounce him as a coward; such language is unfit for this audience; but if he wishes to patch up his reputation for courage, now greatly on the wane, he will certainly have an opportunity of doing so whenever he makes his desire known in the premises. At present he is shielded by his age, his open disavowal of the obligatory laws of honor, and his Senatorial privileges."

With such bitter taunts and reiterated provocations to the duel was Mr. BENTON pursued; but there was no call to order nor any action of the Senate on this outrage.

Here is another instance. In debate in the Senate on the 27th February, 1852 Mr. CLEMENS, a slave master of Alabama, thus directly attacked Mr. RHETT for undertaking to settle their differences by argument in the Senate rather than by the duel "No man," said he, "with the feeling of a man in his bosom, would have sought redress here. He would have looked for it elsewhere. He now comes here not to ask redress in the only way he should have sought it." There was no call to order. Here is still another. In the debate of the bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors, 29th July, 1854, (*Congressional Globe*, vol. 29, appendix, page 1.163,) the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BENJAMIN,) who is still a member of this body, ardent for Slavery, while professing to avoid personal altercation in the Senate, especially "with a gentleman who professes the principles of non-resistance, as he understood the Senator from New York does," proceeded most earnestly to repel an imagined imputation upon him by Mr. SEWARD, and wound up by saying, "If it came from another quarter, it would not be upon this floor that I should answer it." And then, during the present session, the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. DAVIS,) who speaks so often for Slavery, in a colloquy on this floor with the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. COLLAMER,) has maintained the duel as a mode of settling personal difficulties and vindicating what is called personal honor; as if personal honor did not depend absolutely upon what a man does, and not what is done to him "A gentleman," says the Senator, "has the right to give an insult if he feels himself bound to answer for it," and in reply to the Senator from Vermont he declared that in case of insult, taking another out and shooting him might be "satisfaction."

I do not dwell on this instance, nor on any of these instances, except to make a single comment. These declarations have all been made in open Senate, without any check from the Chair. Of course. they are clear violations of the first principles of parliamentary law, and tend directly to provoke a violation of the law of the land. All duels are prohibited by solemn acts of Congress. (See Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 318, Feb. 20, 1839.) In case of death, the surviving parties are declared guilty of felony, to be punished by hard labor in the Penitentiary; and, even where nothing has occurred beyond the challenge, all the parties to it, whether givers or receivers, are declared guilty of high crime and misdemeanor, also to be punished by hard labor in the penitentiary. Of course, every menace of a duel in Congress sets this law at defiance; and yet the Senators, who thus openly disregard a law sanctioned by the Constitution and commended by morality presume to complain on this floor because others Senators disregard the Fugitive Slave bill, a statute which, according to the profound convictions of large numbers, is as unconstitutional as it is offensive to the moral sense. Let Senators who are so clamorous for "the enforcement of laws," begin by enforcing the statute which declares the duel to be a felony. At least, let the statute cease to be a dead letter in this Chamber. But this is too much to expect while Slavery prevails here, for the duel is a part of that system of violence which has its origin in Slavery.

But it is when aroused by the slave question in Congress that slave masters have most truly shown themselves; and here again I shall speak only of what has already passed into history. Even in that earliest debate, in the first Congress after the Constitution, on the memorial of Dr. FRANKLIN, simply calling upon Congress "to step to the verge of its powers to discourage every species of traffic in our fellow men," the slave masters became angry, indulged in sneers at "the men in the gallery," being Quakers and Abolitionists, and, according to the faithful historian, HILDRETH, poured out "torrents of abuse," while one of them began the charge so often since directed against all Anti-Slavery men, by declaring his astonishment that Dr. FRANKLIN had "given countenance to an application which called upon Congress, in explicit terms, to break a solemn compact to which he had himself been a party," when it was obvious that Dr. FRANKLIN had done no such thing. This great man was soon summoned away by death, but not until he had fastened upon this debate an undying condemnation, by portraying, with his matchless pen, a scene in the Divan at Algiers, where a corsair slave-dealer, insisting upon the enslavement of white Christians, is made to repeat the Congressional speech of an American slave master.

But these displays of violence have natural increased with the intensity of the discussion. Impelled to be severe, but with little appreciation of the finer forms of debate, they could not be severe except by violating the rules of debate; not knowing that there is a serener power than any found in personalities, and that all severity which transcends the rules of debate becomes disgusting as the talk of the Yahoos, and harms him only who degrades himself to be its mouthpiece. Of course, on such occasions, the cause of Slavery, amid all seeming triumphs, has lost, and truth has gained. It was against JOHN QUINCY ADAMS that this violence was first directed in full force. To a character spotless as snow, and to universal attainments as a scholar, this illustrious citizen added experience in all the eminent posts of the Republic, which he had filled with an ability and integrity, now admitted even by his enemies, and which faithful history cannot forget. Having been President of the United States, he entered the House of Representatives at the period when the slave question in its revival first began to occupy public attention. In all the completeness of his nature, he became the representative of human freedom. The first struggle occurred on the right of petition, which slave masters, with characteristic tyranny, sought to suppress. This was resisted by the venerable patriot, and what he did was always done with his whole heart. Then was poured upon him abuse as from a cart. Slave masters, "foaming out their shame," became conspicuous, not less for an avowal of sentiments at which civilization blushed, than for an effrontery of manner where the accidental legislator was lost in the natural overseer, and the lash of the plantation resounded in the voice.

In an address to his constituents, Sept. 17, 1842, Mr. ADAMS thus frankly describes the treatment he had experienced:

"I never can take part in any debate upon an important subject, be it only upon a mere abstraction, but a opens upon me of personal invective in return. Language has no word of reproach and railing that is not hurled at me."

And in the same speech he gives a glimpse of slave masters:

"Where the South cannot effect her object by browbeating, she wheedles."

On another occasion he said, with his accustomed power:

"Insult, bullying and threat characterize the slaveholders in Congress; talk, timidity and submission, the representatives from the Free States."

Nor were the slave masters contented with the violence of words. True to the instincts of Slavery, they threatened personal indignity of every kind, and even assassination. And here South Carolina naturally took the lead. The Charleston *Mercury*, which always speaks the true voice of Slavery, said, in 1837:

"Public opinion in the South would now, we are sure, justify an immediate resort to force by the Southern delegation, even on the floor of Congress. were they forthwith to seize and drag from the hall any man who dared to insult them, as that eccentric old showman, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, has dared to do."

And at a public dinner at Walterborough, in South Carolina, on the 4th of July, 1842 the following toast, afterwards preserved by Mr. ADAMS in one of his speeches, was drunk with unbounded applause:

"May we never want a Democrat to trip up the heels of a Federalist, or a hangman to prepare a halter for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS [Nine cheers]"

A slave master from South Carolina, Mr. WADDY THOMPSON, in debate in the House of Representatives, threatened the venerable patriot with the "penitentiary;" and another slave master, Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, insisted that he should be "silenced." Ominous word! full of suggestion to the bludgeon-bearers of Slavery. But the great representative of Freedom stood firm. Meanwhile Slavery assumed more and more the part of the giant Maul in the *Pilgrim's Progress*, who continued with his club breaking the skulls of pilgrims until he was slain by Mr. Great Heart, making way for the other pilgrims, Mr. Valiant for Truth, Mr. Standfast, and Mr. Honest.

Next to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, no person in Congress has been more conspicuous for long-continued and patriotic services against Slavery than JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, of Ohio; nor have any such services received in higher degree that homage which is found in the personal and most vindictive assaults of slavemasters. For nearly twenty years he sat in the House of Representatives, bearing his testimony always loftily, and never shrinking, though exposed to the grossest brutality. In a recent public address at New-York he has himself recounted some of these instances. On the presentation by him of resolutions affirming that Slavery was a local institution, and could not exist outside of the Slave States, and applying this principle to the case of a Creole, the House "caught" the South Carolina Fever. A proposition censuring him was introduced by slavemasters, and pressed to a vote under the operation of the previous question, without giving him a moment for explanation or reply. This glaring outrage upon freedom of debate was redressed at once by the constituency of Mr GIDDINGS, who returned him again to his seat. From that time the rage of the slave-masters against him was constant. Here is his own brief account:

"I will not speak of the time when DAWSON, of Louisiana, drew a bowie-knife for my assassination. I was afterwards speaking with regard to a certain transaction in which negroes were concerned in Georgia, when Mr. BLACK, of Georgia, raised his bludgeon, and standing in front of my seat, said to me, 'If you repeat that language again, I will knock you down.' It was a solemn moment for me. I had never been knocked down, and having some curiosity upon that subject, I repeated the language. Then Mr. DAWSON, of Louisiana, the same who had drawn the bowie-knife, placed his hand in his pocket and said, with an oath which I will not repeat, that he would shoot me, at the same time cocking the pistol, so that all around me could hear it click."

Listening to these horrors, ancient stories of barbarism seem all outdone, and the "viper broth," which was a favorite decoction in a barbarous age, seems to have become the daily drink of American slave masters. But Mr. GIDDINGS, strong in the consciousness of right, knew the dignity of his position. He knew that it is honorable always to serve the cause of liberty, and that it is a privilege to suffer for this cause. Reproach, contumely, violence even unto death, are regards, not punishments; and clearly the indignities which you offer can excite no shame, except for their authors.

Besides these eminent instances, others may be mentioned, showing the personalities to which Senators and Representatives have been exposed when undertaking to speak for Freedom. And truth compels me to add that there is too much evidence that these have been aggravated by the circumstance that, where persons notoriously rejected an appeal to the duel, such insults could be offered with impunity. Here is an instance: In 1848, Mr. HALE, the Senator from New-Hampshire, who still continues an honor to this body, introduced into the Senate a bill for the protection of property in the District of Columbia, especially against mob-violence. In the course of the debate that ensued, Mr. FOOTE, a slave-master from Mississippi, thus menaced him:

"I invite the Senator to the State of Mississippi, and will tell him beforehand, in all honesty, that he could not go ten miles into the interior before he would grace one of the tallest trees of the forest with a rope around his neck, with the approbation of every virtuous and patriotic citizen; and that, if necessary, I should myself assist in the operation."

That this bloody threat may not seem to stand alone, I add two others. Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, now a Senator, is reported as saying in the House of Representatives:

"I warn the Abolitionists, ignorant, infatuated barbarians as they are, that if chance shall throw any of them into our hands, they may expect a felon's death."

And in 1841, Mr. PAYNE, a slave-master from Alabama, in the course of debate in the House of Representatives, alluding to the Abolitionists, among whom he insisted the Postmaster-General ought to be included, declared that—

"He would put the brand of Cain upon them—yes, the mark of hell—and if they came to the South, he would hang them like dogs."

And these words were applied to men who simply expressed the recorded sentiments of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and FRANKLIN.

Even during the present session of Congress, I find in the *Congressional Globe* the following interruptions of Mr. LOVEJOY when speaking on Slavery. I do not characterize them, but simply cite them. By Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi:

"Order that black-hearted scoundrel and nigger-stealing thief to take his seat."

By Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, addressing Mr. LOVEJOY:

"Then behave yourself."

By Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, (in his seat)—

"The man is crazy."

By Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, again—

"No, Sir; you stand there to-day an infamous, perjured villain."

By Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina—

"Yes; he is a perjured villain, and he perjures himself every hour he occupies a seat on this floor."

By Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi—

"And a negro thief into the bargain."

By Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, again—

"I hope my colleague will hold no parley with that perjured thief."

By Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, again—

"No, Sir; any gentleman shall have time, but not such a mean, despicable wretch as that."

By Mr. Martin, of Virginia—

"And if you come among us, we will do with you as we did with JOHN BROWN—hang you as high as Haman. I say that as a Virginian."

But enough—enough; and I now turn from this branch of the argument with a single remark. While exhibiting the character of slave masters, these numerous instances—and they might be multiplied indefinitely—attest the weakness of their cause. It requires no special talent to estimate the insignificance of an argument that can only be supported by violence. The scholar will not forget the story told by LUCIAN of a colloquy between Jupiter and a simple countryman. They talked with ease and freedom until they differed, when the angry god at once menaced his honest opponent with a thunderbolt. "Ah, ah!" said the clown, with perfect composure, "now, Jupiter, I know you are wrong. You are always wrong when you appeal to your thunder." And permit me to say that every appeal, whether to the duel, the bludgeon, or the revolver—every menace of personal violence, and every outrage of language, besides disclosing a hideous barbarism, also discloses the fevered nervousness of a cause already humbled in debate.

(4.) Much as has been said to exhibit the character of slave masters, the work would be incomplete if I failed to point out that unconsciousness of the fatal influence of Slavery which completes the evidence of the barbarism under which they live. Nor am I at liberty to decline this topic; but I shall be brief

That Senators should openly declare Slavery "ennobling," at least to the master, and also "the black marble keystone of our national arch," would excite wonder if it were not explained by the examples of history. There are men who, in the spirit of paradox, make themselves the partisans of a bad cause, as JEROME CARDAN wrote an encomium on NERO. But where there is no disposition to paradox, it is natural that a cherished practice should blind those who are under its influence; nor is there any end to these exaggerations. According to THUCYDIDES, piracy in the early ages of Greece, was alike widespread and honorable; so much so that TELEMACHUS and MENTOR, on landing at Mycenæ, were asked by NESTOR if they were "pirates" precisely as a stranger in South Carolina might be asked if were a slave master. Kidnapping, too, which was a kindred indulgence, was openly avowed, and, I doubt not, held to be "ennobling." Next to the unconsciousness which is noticed in childhood, is the unconsciousness of barbarism. The real barbarian is as unconscious as an infant; and the slave master shows much of the same character. No New-Zealander exults in his tatco, no savage of the northwest coast exults in his flat head, more than the slave master in these latter days, and always of course with honorable exceptions—exults in his unfortunate condition. The slave master hugs his disgusting practice as the Carib of the Gulf hugged cannibalism and as BRIGHAM YOUNG now hugs polygamy. The delusion of the "goitre" is repeated. This prodigious swelling of the neck, constituting "a hideous wallet of flesh" pendulous upon the breast, is common to the population on the slopes of the Alps; but, accustomed to this deformity, the sufferer comes to regard it with pride, as slave masters with us regard Slavery, and it is said that those who have no swelling are laughed at and called "goose-necked." With knowledge comes distrust and the modest consciousness of imperfection; but the pride of barbarism has no such limitations. It dilates in the thin air of ignorance, and makes boasts. Surely, if these illustrations are not entirely inapplicable, then must we find in the boasts of slave masters new occasion to regret the influence of Slavery.

It is the same influence which renders slave masters insensible to those characters, which are among the true glories of the republic; which make them forget that JEFFERSON, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and WASHINGTON, who commanded its armies were Abolitionists; which renders them insensible to the inspiring words of the one, and to the commanding example of the other. Of these great men it is the praise, well deserving perpetual mention, and only grudged by a malign influence, that reared among slavery they did not hesitate to condemn it. To the present debate, JEFFERSON, in repeated utterances, all with the fire of genius and truth, has contributed the most important testimony for Freedom ever pronounced in this hemisphere, in words equal to the cause; and WASHINGTON, often quoted as a slave master, in the solemn depositions of his last will and testament, has contributed an example which is beyond even the days of JEFFERSON. Do not, Sir, call him a slave-master who entered into the presence of his Maker only as the emancipator of his slaves. The difference between such men and the slave masters whom I expose to-day is so precise that it cannot be mistaken The first looked down upon Slavery; the second look up to Slavery. The first, recognizing its wrong, were at once liberated from its pernicious influences; while the latter, upholding it as right and "ennobling," must naturally draw from it motives of conduct. The first, conscious of the character of Slavery, were not misled by it; the second, dwelling in unconsciousness of its true character, surrender blindly to its barbarous tendencies, and verifying the words of the poet,

"——So perfect in their misery,
Not once perceived their foul disfigurement,
But boast themselves more comely than before."

Mr PRESIDENT, it is time to close this branch of the argument. The barbarism of Slavery has been now exposed, first, in the law of Slavery, with its five preten-

[Concluded on Fifth Page.]